PCT

(51) International Patent Classification ^{6} :	A1
A01N 61/00, 63/00, A61K 31/00, 48/00, C07H 21/04, C07K 1/00, C12N 1/00, 5/00, 15/00, C12P 21/06, C12Q 1/00	

(43) International Publication Date: 1 February 1996 (01.02.96)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/07361

(22) International Filing Date: 7 June 1995 (07.06.95)

(30) Priority Data:
08/275,983   15 July 1994 (15.07.94)   US

(60) Parent Application or Grant
(63) Related by Continuation
US   08/275,983 (CIP)
Filed on   15 July 1994 (15.07.94)

(71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH [US/US]; 1275 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021 (US). FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER [US/US]; 1124 Columbia Street, Seattle, WA 98104 (US).

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): MASSAGUE, Joan [US/US]; Apartment 23A, 1235 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021 (US). ROBERTS, James, M. [US/US]; 2540 Shoreland Drive South, Seattle, WA 98144 (US). KOFF, Andrew [US/US]; Apartment 13R, 504 East 63rd Street, New York, NY 10021 (US). POLYAK, Kornelia [HU/US]; Apartment 1005, 110 West 39th Street, Baltimore, MD 21210 (US).

(74) Agent: WHITE, John, P.; Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US).

(81) Designated States: AU, CA, FI, JP, KR, NO, NZ, RU, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: ISOLATED p27 PROTEIN AND METHODS FOR ITS PRODUCTION AND USE

(57) Abstract

An isolated protein designated p27 is disclosed. The p27 protein has an apparent molecular weight of about 27 kD, and is capable of binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin E - Cdk2 complex. A nucleic acid sequence encoding p27 protein is disclosed, as well as a method for producing p27 in cultured cells. in vitro assays for discovering agents which effect the activity of p27 are also provided. Methods of diagnosing and treating hypoproliferative and hyperproliferative disorders are provided.

Applicants: Andrew R. Marks and Steven O. Marx
Serial No: 09/766,944
Filed: January 22, 2001
Exhibit 2

5   ISOLATED p27 PROTEIN AND METHODS FOR ITS PRODUCTION AND USE

15   **Background of the Invention**

     Throughout this application, various publications are
     referenced. Full citations for these references may be
     found at the end of the specification immediately
20   preceding the claims. The disclosures of these
     publications are hereby incorporated by reference into
     this application to describe more fully the art to which
     this invention pertains.

25   Progression through the cell cycle is marked by a series
     of irreversible transitions that separate discrete tasks
     necessary for faithful cell duplication. These
     transitions are negatively regulated by signals that
     constrain the cell cycle until specific conditions are
30   fulfilled. Entry into mitosis, for example, is inhibited
     by incompletely replicated DNA or DNA damage (Weinert and
     Hartwell, 1988). Another feedback pathway delays the
     transition from M to G1 if the mitotic spindle is
     defective (Hoyt et al., 1991; Li & Murray, 1991). These
35   restrictions on cell cycle progression are essential for
     preserving the fidelity of the genetic information during
     cell division (Hartwell & Weinert, 1989). The transition
     from G1 to S phase, on the other hand, coordinates cell
     proliferation with environmental cues, after which the
40   checks on cell cycle progression tend to be cell
     autonomous (Hartwell et al., 1974; Pardee 1974, 1989).
     Among the extracellular influences that restrict cell

2

cycle progression during G 1 are proteins that inhibit
cell proliferation, growth factor or amino acid
depletion, and cell-cell contact. Disruption of these
signaling pathways uncouples cellular responses from
5 environmental controls and may lead to unrestrained cell
proliferation.

Transitions between phases of the cell cycle are
catalyzed by a family of cyclin-dependent kinases (Cdks)
10 (Nurse, 1990; Hartwell, 1991). In some organisms the
physiological signals controlling the G2 to M transition
target a series of steps that activate the mitotic Cdk,
Cdc2. Cdc2 activation is positively regulated by
phosphorylation on threonine-161 (Booher & Beach, 1986;
15 Krek & Nigg, 1991; Gould et al., 1991; Solomon et al.,
1990; 1992) and negatively by phosphorylation on
tyrosine-15 (Gould & Nurse, 1989). Incomplete DNA
replication delays dephosphorylation of tyr-15 (Dasso &
Newport, 1990; Smythe & Newport, 1992), and mutations in
20 Cdc2 that convert tyr-15 to a nonphosphorylatable residue
are lethal and cause a premature mitosis (Gould & Nurse,
1989). Similarly, either over expression of the tyr-15
phosphatase, Cdc25 (Enoch & Nurse, 1990; Kumagai &
Dunphy, 1991), or loss of the tyr-15 kinases (Ludgren et
25 al., 1991) bypass the requirement that DNA replication be
completed before mitosis begins. Additional levels of
control are probably required to fully explain the block
to mitosis caused by ongoing DNA replication (Sorger &
Murray, 1992; Heald et al., 1993; Stueland et al., 1993).
30 There is also evidence that cell cycle arrest induced by
DNA damage may be related to inactivation of Cdc2 (Rowley
et al., 1992; Walworth et al., 1993), but the role of
tyrosine phosphorylation in this context has been
questioned (Barbet & Carr, 1993).
35

There is some evidence, particularly in yeast, that
signals inhibiting the G1 to S phase transition block Cdk

activation. The mating pheromone alpha factor arrests the
S. cerevisiae cell cycle in G1 (Reid & Hartwell, 1977),
and this correlates with a decrease in CDC28 kinase
activity and a decline in the abundance of active
5   complexes containing G1 cyclins and CDC28 (Wittenberg et
al., 1990). The FAR1 protein binds to G1 cyclin-CDC28
complexes in cells treated with alpha factor, and this is
probably necessary for cell cycle arrest (Chang &
Herskowitz, 1990; Peter et al., 1993). Other inhibitors
10   of CDC28 kinase activity have been identified, but their
relationship to physiological signals that control cell
cycle progression is not known (Mendenhall, 1993; Dunphy
& Newport, 1989).

15   Mammalian cells, like yeast, require cyclin-dependent
kinases for progression through G1 and entry into S phase
(D'Urso et al., 1990; Blow & Nurse, 1990; Furukawa et
al., 1990; Fang & Newport, 1991; Pagano et al., 1993;
Tsai et al., 1993). Both D and E-type cyclins are rate
20   limiting for the G1 to S transition and both reduce, but
do not eliminate, the cell's requirement for mitogenic
growth factors (Ohtsubo & Roberts, 1993; Quelle et al.,
1993). There is little information, however, concerning
the manner by which these cyclins and Cdks are negatively
25   regulated by extracellular signals that inhibit cell
proliferation.
It has been studied how two signals that block the cell
cycle in G1, cell-cell contact and TGF-ß, affect the
activity of a G1 cyclin-dependent kinase, Cdk2 (Paris et
30   al., 1990; Elledge & Spotswood, 1991; Koff et al., 1991;
Tsai et al., 1991; Elledge et al., 1992; Rosenblatt et
al., 1992). The cell cycle of Mv1Lu mink epithelial cells
can be arrested in G1 by growth to high density. These
contact inhibited cells express both cyclin E and Cdk2,
35   but cyclin E-associated kinase activity is not present
(Koff et al., 1993). Entry into S phase can also be
prevented if Mv1Lu cells are released from contact

4

inhibition in the presence of TGF-ß, and this correlates
with a block to phosphoryla-tion of the Retinoblastoma
(Rb) protein (Laiho et al. 1990). Both Cdk2 and Cdk4 have
been implicated as Rb kinases (Matsushime et al., 1992;
5   Hinds et al., 1993; Kato et al., 1993; Ewen et al.,
1993a; Dowdy et al., 1993), suggesting that TGF-ß induced
cell cycle arrest may involve inhibition of Cdks during
G1 (Howe et al., 1991). Consistent with this, cells
arrested in late G1 by TGF-ß, like contact inhibited
10   cells, express both cyclin E and Cdk2 but do not contain
catalytically active cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes (Koff et
al., 1993). Cdk4 synthesis is also repressed by TGF-ß
(Ewen et al., 1993b). The inactivity of Cdk2 together
with the absence of Cdk4 may explain the block to Rb
15   phosphorylation in these cells.

It is shown herein that contact inhibited and TGF-ß
treated cells, but not proliferating cells, contain a
titratable excess of a 27 kD protein that binds to the
20   cyclin E-Cdk2 complex and prevents its activation. The
inhibitory activity of p27 can be competed by the cyclin
D2-Cdk4 complex, suggesting that p27 and cyclin D2-Cdk4
may function within a pathway that transmits growth
inhibitory signals to Cdk2.
25

The subject invention provides an isolated 27 kD protein
capable of binding to and inhibiting the activation of a
cyclin E-Cdk2 complex. The subject invention further
provides related recombinant nucleic acid molecules, host
30   vector systems and methods for making same. Finally, the
subject invention provides methods of identifying agents
and using agents which act on or mimic p27 function, so
as to exploit the regulatory role of p27 in cell
proliferation.

Summary of the Invention

The subject invention provides an isolated protein having
5   an apparent molecular weight of about 27 kD as measured
by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and capable of
binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin E-
Cdk2 complex.

10 The subject invention further provides a recombinant
nucleic acid molecule which encodes the protein of the
subject invention.

The subject invention further provides a vector
15 comprising the recombinant nucleic acid molecule of the
subject invention.

The subject invention further provides a host vector
system for the production of a protein having an apparent
20 molecular weight of about 27 kD as measured by SDS
polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and capable of
binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin E-
Cdk2 complex, which comprises the vector of the subject
invention in a suitable host.
25
The subject invention further provides a method for
producing a protein having an apparent molecular weight
of about 27 kD as measured by SDS polyacrylamide gel
electrophoresis, and capable of binding to and inhibiting
30 the activation of a cyclin E-Cdk2 complex, which
comprises growing the host vector system of the subject
invention under conditions permitting the production of
the protein and recovering the protein produced thereby.

35 The subject invention further provides a method of
determining whether an agent is capable of specifically
inhibiting the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the

activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex which comprises: (a) contacting suitable amounts of p27 protein, cyclin E, Cdk2 and the agent under suitable conditions; (b) subjecting the p27, cyclin E, Cdk2, and agent so
5 contacted to conditions which would permit the formation of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the absence of p27 protein; (c) quantitatively determining the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed; and (d) comparing the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed with
10 the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the absence of the agent, a greater amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the presence of the agent than in the absence of the agent indicating that the agent is capable of specifically inhibiting the ability of p27
15 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex.

The subject invention further provides a method of determining whether an agent is capable of specifically
20 enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex which comprises: (a) contacting suitable amounts of p27 protein, cyclin E, Cdk2 and the agent under suitable conditions; (b) subjecting the p27, cyclin E, Cdk2, and agent so
25 contacted to conditions which would permit the formation of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the absence of p27 protein; (c) quantitatively determining the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed; and (d) comparing the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed with
30 the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the absence of the agent, a lesser amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the presence of the agent than in the absence of the agent indicating that the agent is capable of specifically enhancing the ability of p27
35 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex.

The subject invention further provides a method of treating a subject having a hyperproliferative disorder which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an agent capable of

5   specifically enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the hyperproliferative cells of the subject, so as to thereby treat the subject.

10 The subject invention further provides a method of treating a subject having a hypoproliferative disorder which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an agent capable of specifically inhibiting the ability of p27 protein to

15 inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the hypoproliferative cells of the subject, so as to thereby treat the subject.

The subject invention further provides a method of

20 diagnosing a hyperproliferative disorder in a subject which disorder is associated with the presence of a p27 protein mutation in the cells of the subject, which comprises determining the presence of a p27 protein mutation in the cells of the subject, said mutation being

25 associated with a hyperproliferative disorder, so as to thereby diagnose a hyperproliferative disorder in the subject.

The subject invention further provides a pharmaceutical

30 composition which comprises an effective amount of a recombinant virus capable of infecting a suitable host cell, said recombinant virus comprising the nucleic acid molecule of the subject invention, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35

Finally, this invention provides a method for treating a subject suffering from a hyperproliferative disorder

associated with the presence of a p27 protein mutation in the cells of the subject, which comprises administering to the subject an amount of the pharmaceutical composition of the subject invention effective to treat

5   the subject.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1A

5   <u>Activation of Cdk2 by cyclin E in extracts from
proliferating and growth arrested cells</u>. Cyclin E was
added to extracts from contact inhibited cells (0), and
cells released from contact inhibition for 15 hours in
the presence (0ß15) or absence (15) of TGF-B. The 15 hour
10   cells are referred to in the text as "proliferating
cells" to indicate that they are progressing through the
cell cycle and have entered S phase. 0.05 μl of cyclin E
corresponds to physiological levels of cyclin E in these
extracts. The inset shows the titration of up to 3 times
15   physiological levels of cyclin E. Cyclin E
immunoprecipitates were assayed for histone H1 kinase
activity and the results quantitated using a
phosphorimager. Background levels of phosphorylation
observed in the absence of exogenous cyclin E were
20   subtracted from each sample.

Figure 1B
<u>Activation of Cdk2 by cyclin E in extracts from
proliferating and growth arrested cells</u>. Extracts were
25   prepared from contact inhibited cells (0), and cells
released from contact inhibition for 15 hours in the
presence (0ß15) or absence (15) of TGF-ß. Physiological
amounts of cyclin E were added to various amounts of
these extracts and to mixtures of extracts. Extracts from
30   proliferating and arrested cells were mixed in the
indicated proportions, and the total amount of protein in
each mixture was 75 μg. The amount of each extract used
(μg) is indicated. After incubation, cyclin E was
immunoprecipitated and assayed for H1 kinase activity.
35   Results were quantitated using a phosphorimager.
Background levels of phosphorylation observed in the
absence of exogenous cyclin E were subtracted from each

sample.

Figure 2A
A Cdk2 inhibitor binds to cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes. The
5 indicated extracts were incubated with a Cdk2-sepharose
beads (K), cyclin E-Cdk2 sepharose beads (EK), or blank
sepharose beads (0). The Cdk2 beads contained 2-fold more
Cdk2 than present in the cell extract. The cyclin E -Cdk2
beads contained approximately 60-fold more cyclin E than
10 was present in the cell extract. After incubation a
portion of each supernatant was analyzed by Western
blotting to confirm that neither cyclin E nor CDK2 had
leached from the matrices. The remainder of the
supernatant was assayed for Cdk2 activation by addition
15 of 2X physiological amounts of cyclin E. Cyclin E
immunoprecipitates were assayed for H1 kinase activity
and the results quantitated using a phsophorimager.
Partial depletion of inhibitor by the Cdk2 beads may be
attributable to the formation of cyclin-Cdk2 complexes
20 during the incubation with the cell extract.

Figure 2B
A Cdk2 inhibitor binds to cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes. Cdk2
was immunoprecipitated from extracts of contact inhibited
25 cells (0), and cells released from contact inhibition for
15 hours in the presence (0ß15) or absence (15) of TGF-ß.
Half of each immunoprecipitate was incubated with cyclin
E plus CAK, and the other half underwent mock incubation.
Each immuno-precipitate was then assayed for histone H1
30 kinase activity and the results quantitated using a
phosphorimager. In the absence of added CAK, cyclin E had
only a very small activating effect on immunoprecipitated
Cdk2 (data not shown).

35 Figure 2C
A Cdk2 inhibitor binds to cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes. Effect
of kinase inactive Cdk2 on cyclin E activity in extracts

from growth arrested cells. Each extract was incubated
with 5 fold excess of cyclin E (just at the cyclin E
threshold for this lysate), 0.5 fold excess of kinase
inactive Cdk2 (Cdk2K), or both. These proportions were
5   chosen based upon empirical determinations of the maximum
amount of Cdk2K that could be added without sequestering
the majority of the added cyclin E. Cyclin E
immunoprecipitates were assayed for H1 kinase activity
and the results quantitated using a phosphorimager.

10

Figure 3A
Activation of Cdc2 by cyclin B. Cyclin B and Cyclin E
were added to extracts from cells released from contact
inhibition for 15 hours in the presence (0ß15) or absence
15   (15) of TGF-ß. After addition of cyclins the extracts
were divided and immunoprecipitated with either antisera
directed to the C-terminus of Cdc2 or the C-terminus of
Cdk2. The immunoprecipitates were assayed for H1 kinase
activity and the products resolved on a 12%
20   polyacrylamide gel. The reactions labeled "endogenous"
contain no added cyclin.

Figure 3B
Activation of Cdc2 by cyclin B. Cyclin B was added to
25   extracts from cells released from contact inhibition for
15 hours in the presence (0ß15) or absence (15) of TGF-ß.
Half of each reaction was supplemented with purified CAK.
Cdc2 was immunoprecipitated with antibody directed
towards the C-terminus of Cdc2 and assayed for H1 kinase
30   activity. The results were quantitated using a
phosphorimager.

Figure 4A
Effect of cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes on cyclin E activity.
35   Extracts were prepared from contact inhibited cells (0),
and cells released from contact inhibition for 15 hours
in the presence (0ß15) or absence (15) of TGF-ß. 0.05

microliters of Sf9 cell lysates containing cyclin D2, Cdk4, cyclin D2-Cdk4 complexes, or complexes containing cyclin D2 bound to catalytically inactive Cdk4 (Cdk4K) were added to these extracts together with physiological

5   amounts of cyclin E. These amounts of cyclin D2 and Cdk4 closely correspond to physiological amounts of these proteins. Cyclin E was immunoprecipitated and assayed for associated histone H1 kinase activity.

10   <u>Figure 4B</u>
<u>Effect of cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes on cyclin E activity</u>. Extracts were prepared from cells released from contact inhibition for 15 hours in the presence (0ß15) or absence (15) of TGF-ß. 0.05 microliters of Sf9 cell lysates

15   containing the indicated cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes were added to these extracts in the presence of absence of cyclin E. Cyclin E was immunoprecipitated and assayed for associated histone H1 kinase activity.

20   <u>Figure 5A</u>
<u>A 27 kD cyclin E-Cdk2 binding protein</u>. Contact inhibited Mv1Lu cells were released from quiescence by replating at lower density and extracts prepared from 35S-methionine labeled cells at 0 and 15 h. Some cultures were incubated

25   in the presence of 100pM TGF-B for 15 h (0ß15). These metabolically labeled extracts were treated as described and bound proteins eluted in sample buffer and analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by fluorography. Migration of molecular weight markers are shown. 35S-methionine

30   labeled cell extracts were incubated with Cdk2 or cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes and bound proteins eluted in sample buffer. The arrow indicates the migration of a 27kD protein (p27) specifically associated with cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes in extracts from contact inhibited and TGF-ß

35   treated cells.

<u>Figure 5B</u>

A 27 kD cyclin E-Cdk2 binding protein. Extracts from metabolically labeled contact inhibited Mv1Lu cells were incubated with varying amounts of Cdk2 or cyclin E-Cdk2 relative to standard conditions and bound proteins

5   analyzed as described below. The presence of p27 is indicated (arrow).

Figure 5C
A 27 kD cyclin E-Cdk2 binding protein. Cyclin D2-Cdk4

10   complexes prevent binding of p27 to cyclin E-Cdk2. Extracts from contact inhibited cells were preincubated with 4μl of baculovirus produced cyclin D2-Cdk4 complex for 30 minutes at 4°C prior to addition of the cyclin E-Cdk2 complex.

15

Figure 5D
A 27 kD cyclin E-Cdk2 binding protein. Recovery of p27 in Cdk4 immunoprecipitates. Supernatants from 5C were immunoprecipitated with an anti-Cdk4 antiserum and

20   immunoprecipitates were analyzed on 12% SDS-PAGE. The open arrow at 34kD shows the endogenous mink Cdk4 protein, while the closed arrow indicates p27, associated with the cyclin D2-Cdk4 complexes.

25   Figure 6A
Heat stability of p27 and the Cdk2 inhibitor.   p27 binding is heat stable and p27 call be recovered from proliferating cell extracts by heat treatment. Mv1Lu cells were released from contact inhibition for 15 hours

30   with (0ß15) or without (15) TGF-ß1. Cells were metabolically labeled using 35S-methionine. Prior to incubation with Cdk2 or cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes cell extracts received either no pretreatment or were heated to 100°C for 3 minutes. Note the appearance of p27

35   (arrow) in heat treated 15h cell extract.

Figure 6B

<u>Heat stability of p27 and the Cdk2 inhibitor</u>. Cdk2 inhibitory activity can be recovered from proliferating cell extracts by heat treatment. Cyclin E associated kinase activity was measured in extracts from

5   asynchronous proliferating cells by immunoprecipitation with antibodies against human cyclin E. Histone H1 was the substrate and results were quantitated using a phosphorimager. Lane 1 - no additions; Lane 2 - the extract was supplemented with 3 times physiological

10   amounts of cyclin E; Lane 3 - as in lane 2 except that heat treated extract from proliferating cells (see methods) was also added to the cell extract.

Figure 6C

15   <u>Heat stability of p27 and the Cdk2 inhibitor</u>. Cdk2 inhibitory activity was heat stable. Extracts were prepared from contact inhibited cells (O), cells released from contact inhibition for 48 hours in the presence of TGF-ß (Oß48) or asynchronous proliferating cells (Exp).

20   Cyclin E associated kinase activity measured with or without addition of exogenous cyclin E. In the indicated lanes proliferating cell extracts were mixed with an equal amount of extract from nonproliferating cells, that had either been untreated or heated to 100 °C for 5

25   minutes.

Figure 7A

<u>Inhibition of cyclin E-associated kinase activity by purified p27</u>. Extracts from metabolically labeled

30   contact inhibited MvlLu cells were subjected to chromatography on Cdk2 or cyclin E-Cdk2 affinity columns. Bound proteins, eluted in low pH buffer, and were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. p27 present in cyclin E-Cdk2 eluates is shown (arrow).

35

Figure 7B

Eluates from Cdk2 or cyclin E-Cdk2 columns were

precipitated with acetone and renatured (see methods). A
portion of each eluate was added to an extract from
proliferating cells. Cyclin E was added and cyclin E
associated histone H1 kinase activity measured. The
5   cyclin E associated H1 kinase activity was quantitated
and plotted as % inhibition relative to extracts
receiving no additions.

Figure 7C

10   Renatured eluates were incubated with Cdk2 or cyclin
E-Cdk2 complexes. p27 (arrow) bound to cyclin E-Cdk2
after renaturation.

Figure 7D

15   Eluates from cyclin E-cdk2 columns were fractionated on
12% acrylamide gels. The gels were sliced as shown and
proteins were eluted and renatured. A portion of the
protein recovered from each gel slice was added together
with cyclin E to extracts prepared from proliferating
20   Mv1Lu cells. Cyclin E immunoprecipitates were assayed for
histone H1 kinase activity.

Figures 8A, 8B, 8C and 8D
Purification, cyclin E-Cdk2 interaction, and in vitro
25   translation of Kip1.   A, Heat-treated extracts from
quiescent Mv1Lu cells were subjected to cyclin E-Cdk2
affinity chromatography. The eluate was resolved by SDS-
PAGE and silver stained. $p27^{Kip1}$ is indicated by an arrow.
The broad band is Cdk2-HA, and the 69 kd band is a
30   contaminant present also in blank lanes. B, Extracts from
metabolically labeled quiescent Mv1Lu cells were
precipitated with preimmune rabbit serum (control) or
anti-Cdk2 antibody. C. metabolically-labeled p27 obtained
by coprecipitation with anti-Cdk2 antibodies as in panel
35   B (in vivo p27) or by cyclin E-Cdk2 affinity
chromatography as in panel A (in vitro p27) was digested
with V8 protease and displayed by SDS-PAGE and

fluorography. D, In vitro translations containing empty
vector (vector) or vector encoding histidine-tagged mouse
Kipl (Kipl) were bound to Ni⁺⁺-NTA-agarose, boiled in
sample buffer and resolved by SDS-PAGE.

5

Figures 9A and 9B
Mammalian Kipl sequences, and comparison with Cipl/WAF1.
A, Amino acid sequences deduced from Kipl cDNAs from mink
(mk), mouse (m) and human (h). Identical amino acids are
10   indicated by dots. The available mink sequence is
incomplete at the C-terminus. Peptide sequences obtained
from purified Kipl are underlined. Thick underlining
indicates the two sequences that served to design
degenerate oligonucleotides for PCR. B, Sequence
15   alignment between human Kipl and Cipl/WAF1. The putative
bipartite nuclear localization signal in both proteins is
underlined. A Cdc2 kinase consensus site present in Kipl
is indicated by a thick bar.

20   Figures 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E
Cdk inhibition by Kipl in vitro, and identification of an
Cdk inhibitory domain of Kipl. Cell lysates containing
baculoviral cyclin E and Cdk2 (A, C) or the indicated
cyclin/Cdk combinations, were assayed for histone H1
25   kinase activity (A, B) and Rb kinase activity (C, D) in
the presence of the indicated concentrations of Kipl.
Representative gels containing the phosphorylated
substrates are shown (A, C). Relative phosphorylation
levels were quantitated, and are plotted as the
30   percentage of phosphorylation observed in reactions
without Kipl. E, Schematic of the Kipl protein indicating
the regions of highest homology to Cipl/WAF1 (shaded
boxes; see also Figure 9B). Bars and numbers indicate the
size and location of the various fragments produced with
35   a C-terminal hexahistidine tag and used in Cdk inhibition
assays. The activity of these fragments is presented as
a percentage relative to the activity of full length

Kip1.

<u>Figures 11A and 11B</u>

<u>Kip1 inhibits activation of Cdk2 in vitro</u>. Extracts from

5 exponentially growing A549 cells where incubated with
baculovirally expressed histidine-tagged cyclin E alone
or together with Kip1.   Cyclin E complexes were then
retrieved with Ni⁺⁺-NTA-agarose, and assayed for histone
H1 kinase activity (A), and by western immunoblotting

10 using anti-Cdk2 antibody (B). Kinase activity was
quantitated by Phosphorimager and expressed as arbitrary
units. In B, Cdk2* indicates the faster migrating form of
Cdk2 that corresponds to Cdk2 phosphorylated at Thr^{160} (Gu
et al., 1992).

15

<u>Figures 12A and 12B</u>

<u>Expression pattern of Kip1 in various tissues and cell</u>
<u>proliferation states</u>. Kip1 Northern blots using equal
amounts of poly(A)⁺ RNA from the indicated human tissues

20 (A) or from Mv1Lu cells in different proliferation states
(B).   The   latter   blot   was   rehybridized   with   a
glyceraldehyde-phosphate dehydrogenase probe.

<u>Figures 13A and 13B</u>

25 <u>Mink Kip1 cDNA and the encoded mink kip1</u>

<u>Figures 14A and 14B</u>

<u>Mouse Kip1 cDNA and the encoded mouse kip1</u>

30 <u>Figures 15A and 15B</u>

<u>Human Kip1 cDNA and the encoded human kip1</u>

Detailed Description of the Invention

The subject invention provides an isolated protein having
5   an apparent molecular weight of about 27 kD as measured
by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and capable of
binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin E-
Cdk2 complex.

10   In the subject invention, the SDS polyacrylamide gel
electrophoresis used to obtain the 27 kD molecular weight
is performed under reducing conditions.

In one embodiment, the isolated protein of the subject
15   invention is a mammalian protein. The mammalian protein
may be a murine protein. The mammalian protein may also
be a human protein. The mammalian protein may further be
a mink protein. In one embodiment, the mink protein is
the mink protein derived from Mv1Lu cells and having the
20   partial internal amino acid sequences shown in Table I.

25

Table I

Partial Internal Amino Acid Sequences of Mv1Lu Cell-Derived p27 Protein
30

1.   Asn-Leu-Tyr-Pro-Leu-Thr-Asn-Tyr-Thr-Phe

2.   Thr-Asp-Thr-Ala-Asp-Asn-Gln-Ala-Gly-Leu-Ala-Glu-Gln
35
3.   Gln-Ala-Val-Pro-Leu-Met-Gly-Pro-Gln-Glu

4.   Leu-Pro-Glu-Phe-Tyr-Tyr-Arg-Pro-Pro-Arg-Pro-Pro

40   5.   Tyr-Glu-Trp-Gln-Glu-Val

In the subject invention, the protein having an apparent

molecular weight of about 27 kD as measured by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and capable of binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin E-Cdk2 complex, is referred to synonymously as "p27", "p27

5   protein", "inhibitor", "p27^{Kip1}" and "Kip1".

As used herein, "isolated" means free of any other proteins. For example, the isolated protein may include nitrocellulose membrane fragments and a buffer.

10

As used herein, "capable of binding to a cyclin E-Cdk2 complex" means capable of binding to a cyclin E-Cdk2 complex but incapable of binding to Cdk2 alone.

15   Inhibition of the activation of a cyclin E-Cdk2 complex may be measured, for example, using assays for (a) the site-specific phosphorylation of the Cdk2 moiety of the cyclin E-Cdk2 complex and (b) histone kinase activity. Such assays are discussed in more detail *infra*. These

20   assays may be conducted in a kinetic mode (i.e., by measuring the rate of phosphorylation) or as qualitative or quantitative static assays (i.e., measurements made at selected points in time). Those skilled in the art will know that a variety of enzymes and conditions may be used

25   in such assays. In the subject invention, in a kinetic mode assay using equimolar amounts of p27 and cyclin E-Cdk2 complex, p27 inhibits the rate of site-specific phosphorylation of the Cdk2 moiety of the complex (as expressed in moles of Cdk2 moiety phosphorylated per

30   minute) if the rate is inhibited by at least 50%.

The isolated 27 kD protein of the subject invention may be obtained, by way of example, by the heat treatment method and by the cyclin E-Cdk2 complex affinity method

35   described *infra*.

20

The subject invention further provides a protein comprising a portion having amino acid sequence homology with the portion of p27 protein from amino acid residue +28 to, and including, amino acid residue +88 (as shown

5   in Figure 9B).   In one embodiment, the protein has sequence identity with at least one boxed amino acid residue in the portion of p27 protein from amino acid residue +28 to, and including, amino acid residue +88 (as shown in Figure 9B).   The protein may be naturally

10   occurring or recombinant.   In one embodiment, the degree of homology is 30%.   In another embodiment, the degree of homology is 40%.   In another embodiment, the degree of homology is 44%.   In another embodiment, the degree of homology is 50%.   In another embodiment, the degree of

15   homology is 90%.   ̄

The subject invention further provides recombinant nucleic acid molecules which encodes the proteins of the subject invention.

20

As used herein, a recombinant nucleic acid molecule is a nucleic acid molecule which does not occur in nature and which is obtained through the use of recombinant technology.

25

In one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule is a DNA molecule.   The DNA molecule may be a cDNA molecule or a cloned genomic DNA molecule.   In a further embodiment, the cDNA is a mink kip1 cDNA.   In a still further

30   embodiment, the nucleotide sequence of mink kip1 cDNA is substantially the same as described in figures 13A and 13B. ̄

In a separate embodiment, the cDNA is a mouse kip1 cDNA.

35   In a further embodiment, the nucleotide sequence of mouse kip1 cDNA is substantially the same as described in figures 14A and 14B.

In a still separate embodiment, the cDNA is a human kip1 cDNA. In a further embodiment, the nucleotide sequence of human kip1 cDNA is substantially the same as described in figures 15A and 15B.

5

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule. The RNA molecule may be an mRNA molecule.

The subject invention further provides a vector
10 comprising the recombinant nucleic acid molecule of the subject invention. In one embodiment, the vector is a plasmid. In another embodiment, the vector is a virus.

In a specific embodiment, a human kip1 cDNA with 2780
15 nucleotides containing 5'untranslated region, coding sequence and stop codon is cloned between KpnI and BamHI sites within the polylinker of the pCMV5 vector. This plasmid is designated pCMV5 p27kip1.

20 The, pCMV5 p27kip1 was deposited on June 7, 1995 with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganism for the
25 Purposes of Patent Procedure. Plasmid pCMV5 p27kip1 was accorded ATCC accession number _____.

For the purpose of illustration only, applicants have isolated and characterized kip1 cDNA clones from human
30 and mouse cDNA library using a mink kip1 cDNA. See infra. Similarly, other mammalian kip1 may be isolated using the known kip1 cDNAs disclosed in this invention. Briefly, the homologous genes may be cloned by using probe from the mink, mouse, or human kip1 cDNA by low stringency
35 screening of the correspondent cDNA libraries.

In accordance with the invention, numerous vector systems
for expression of the protein of the subject invention
may be employed. For example, one class of vectors
utilizes DNA elements which are derived from animal
5   viruses such as bovine papilloma virus, polyoma virus,
adenovirus, vaccinia virus, baculovirus, retroviruses
(RSV, MMTV or MoMLV), Semliki Forest virus or SV40 virus.
Additionally, cells which have stably integrated the DNA
into their chromosomes may be selected by introducing one
10 or more markers which allow for the selection of
transfected host cells. The marker may provide, for
example, prototropy to an auxotrophic host, biocide
resistance, (e.g., antibiotics) or resistance to heavy
metals such as copper or the like. The selectable marker
15 gene can be either directly linked to the DNA sequences
to be expressed, or introduced into the same cell by
cotransformation. Additional elements may also be needed
for optimal synthesis of mRNA. These elements may
include splice signals, as well as transcriptional
20 promoters, enhancers, and termination signals.

The subject invention further provides a host vector
system for the production of a protein having an apparent
molecular weight of about 27 kD as measured by SDS
25 polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and capable of
binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin E-
Cdk2 complex, which comprises the vector of the subject
invention in a suitable host.

30 In one embodiment, the suitable host is a bacterial cell.
In another embodiment, the suitable host is an eucaryotic
cell. The eucaryotic cell may be an insect cell. Insect
cells include, by way of example, sf9 cells.

35 The subject invention further provides a method for
producing a protein having an apparent molecular weight
of about 27 kD as measured by SDS polyacrylamide gel

electrophoresis, and capable of binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin E-Cdk2 complex, which comprises growing the host vector system of the subject invention under conditions permitting the production of

5   the protein and recovering the protein produced thereby.

Methods and conditions for growing host vector systems and for recovering the protein so produced are well known to those skilled in the art, and may be varied or

10   optimized depending upon the specific vector and host cell employed. Such recovery methods include, by way of example, gel electrophoresis, ion exchange chromatography, affinity chromatography or combinations thereof.

15

The subject invention further provides a method of determining whether an agent is capable of specifically inhibiting the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex which comprises: (a)

20   contacting suitable amounts of p27 protein, cyclin E, Cdk2 and the agent under suitable conditions; (b) subjecting the p27, cyclin E, Cdk2, and agent so contacted to conditions which would permit the formation of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the absence of p27

25   protein; (c) quantitatively determining the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed; and (d) comparing the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed with the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the absence of the agent, a greater amount of active cyclin

30   E-Cdk2 complex formed in the presence of the agent than in the absence of the agent indicating that the agent is capable of specifically inhibiting the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex.

35

As used herein, the term "agent" includes both protein and non-protein moieties. In one embodiment, the agent

is a small molecule. In another embodiment, the agent is a protein. The agent may be derived from a library of low molecular weight compounds or a library of extracts from plants or other organisms.

5

In the subject invention, an agent capable of specifically inhibiting the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex interferes with the interaction between p27 protein and

10   cyclin E-Cdk2 complex, but not with the site-specific phosphorylation of the Cdk2 moiety of the cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the absence of p27 protein.

Cyclin E may be obtained using methods well known to

15   those skilled in the art based on the nucleic acid sequence encoding same as disclosed in Koff, et al. (1991). Cdk2 may be obtained using methods well known to those skilled in the art based on the nucleic acid sequence encoding same as disclosed in Elledge and

20   Spottswood (1991).

Amounts of p27 protein, cyclin E, Cdk2 and the agent suitable for the method of the subject invention may be determined by methods well known to those skilled in the

25   art. An example of suitable conditions (i.e., conditions suitable for measuring the effect on p27 function by an agent) under which p27 protein, cyclin E, Cdk2 and the agent are contacted appears _infra_.

30   An example of conditions which would permit the formation of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the absence of p27 protein also appears _infra_.

As used herein, "active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex" means a

35   cyclin E-Cdk2 complex which is capable of specifically phosphorylating a suitable substrate (e.g., histone H1). An example of an active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex is provided

infra. The amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex correlates with its measurable activity. Thus, quantitatively determining the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex may be accomplished by measuring the rate at

5   which a substrate of the active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex is phosphorylated. Such methods well known to those skilled in the art, and include, by way of example, a histone H1 kinase assay.

10   In the method of the subject invention, the cyclin E and Cdk2 proteins may exist as separate proteins, or as a complex, prior to being contacted with the agent.

The subject invention further provides a method of

15   determining whether an agent is capable of specifically enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex which comprises: (a) contacting suitable amounts of p27 protein, cyclin E, Cdk2 and the agent under suitable conditions; (b)

20   subjecting the p27 protein, cyclin E, Cdk2, and agent so contacted to conditions which would permit the formation of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the absence of p27 protein; (c) quantitatively determining the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed; and (d) comparing

25   the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed with the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the absence of the agent, a lesser amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the presence of the agent than in the absence of the agent indicating that the agent is

30   capable of specifically enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex.

In the subject invention, an agent capable of

35   specifically enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex affects the interaction between p27 protein and cyclin E-Cdk2

complex, but not with the site-specific phosphorylation of the Cdk2 moiety of the cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the absence of p27 protein.

5   The subject invention further provides a method of determining whether an agent is capable of mimicking the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex which comprises: (a) contacting suitable amounts of cyclin E, Cdk2 and the agent under
10   conditions which would permit the formation of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the absence of the agent; (b) quantitatively determining the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed; and (c) comparing the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed with the amount of
15   active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the absence of the agent, a lesser amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the presence of the agent than in the absence of the agent indicating that the agent is capable of mimicking the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the
20   activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex.

        The subject invention further provides a method of treating a subject having a hyperproliferative disorder which comprises administering to the subject a
25   therapeutically effective amount of an agent capable of specifically enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the hyperprolifera-tive cells of the subject, so as to thereby treat the subject.
30
        In the preferred embodiment, the subject is a human.

        A hyperproliferative disorder is a disorder wherein cells present in the subject having the disorder proliferate at
35   an abnormally high rate, which abnormally high rate of proliferation is a cause of the disorder. In one embodiment, the hyperproliferative disorder is selected

from the group consisting of cancer and hyperplasia.

The administering of the agent may be effected or performed using any of the various methods known to those
5   skilled in the art. In one embodiment, the administering comprises administering intravenously.   In another embodiment, the administering comprises administering intramuscularly.   In yet another embodiment, the administering comprises administering subcutaneously.
10

The therapeutically effective amount of the agent may be determined by methods well known to those skilled in the art.

15   The subject invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an agent capable of specifically enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the hyperproliferative cells of a subject
20   suffering from a hyperproliferative disorder, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are well known to those skilled in the art and include, but are not limited
25   to, 0.01-0.1M and preferably 0.05M phosphate buffer or 0.8% saline.   Additionally, such pharmaceutically acceptable carriers may be aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions, and emulsions.   Examples of non-aqueous solvents are propylene glycol, polyethylene
30   glycol, vegetable oils such as olive oil, and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate.   Aqueous carriers include water, alcoholic/aqueous solutions, emulsions or suspensions, including saline and buffered media. Parenteral vehicles include sodium chloride solution,
35   Ringer's dextrose, dextrose and sodium chloride, lactated Ringer's or fixed oils.   Intravenous vehicles include fluid and nutrient replenishers, electrolyte replenishers

such as those based on Ringer's dextrose, and the like.
Preserva-tives and other additives may also be present,
such as, for example, antimicrobials, antioxidants,
chelating agents, inert gases and the like.

5

The subject invention further provides a method of
treating a subject having a hyperproliferative disorder
which comprises administering to the subject a
therapeutically effective amount of an agent capable of
10   mimicking the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the
activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the
hyperproliferative cells of the subject, so as to thereby
treat the subject.

15   The subject invention further provides a method of
treating a subject having a hypoproliferative disorder
which comprises administering to the subject a
therapeutically effective amount of an agent capable of
specifically inhibiting the ability of p27 protein to
20   inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the
hypoproliferative cells of the subject, so as to thereby
treat the subject.

In the preferred embodiment, the subject is a human.
25

A hypoproliferative disorder is a disorder wherein cells
present in the subject having the disorder proliferate at
an abnormally low rate, which abnormally low rate of
proliferation is a cause of the disorder.   In one
30   embodiment, the hypoproliferative disorder is an ulcer.
Examples of hypoproliferative cells are terminally
differentiated cells in normal tissue and organs which,
with the exception of the liver and bone marrow, normally
lack the ability to regenerate following traumatic
35   injury. Thus, the method of the subject invention, and
agents identified thereby, have use in stimulating tissue
and organ repair in subjects in need thereof, as well as

in establishing tissue cultures of cells from a variety
of different tissues.

The therapeutically effective amount of the agent may be
5   determined by methods well known to those skilled in the
art.

The subject invention further provides a pharmaceutical
composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount
10   of an agent capable of specifically inhibiting the
ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of
cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the hypoproliferative cells of
a subject suffering from a hypoproliferative disorder,
and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15

The subject invention further provides a method for
obtaining partially purified polyclonal antibodies
capable of specifically binding to p27 protein which
method comprises (a) immunizing a subject with p27
20   protein, (b) recovering from the immunized subject serum
comprising antibodies capable of specifically binding to
p27 protein, and (c) partially purifying the antibodies
present in the serum, thereby obtaining partially
purified polyclonal antibodies capable of specifically
25   binding to p27 protein.

As used herein, partially purified antibodies means a
composition which comprises antibodies which specifically
bind to p27 protein, and consists of fewer protein
30   impurities than does the serum from which the antibodies
are derived. A protein impurity means a protein other
than the antibodies specific for p27 protein.   For
example, the partially purified antibodies might be an
IgG preparation.
35   Methods of recovering serum from a subject are well known
to those skilled in the art.   Methods of partially
purifying antibodies are also well known to those skilled

in the art, and include, by way of example, filtration, ion exchange chromatography, and precipitation.

The subject invention further provides the partially
5 purified antibodies produced by the method of the subject invention.

The subject invention further provides a method for obtaining a purified monoclonal antibody capable of
10 specifically binding to p27 protein which method comprises (a) immunizing a subject with p27 protein, (b) recovering from the immunized subject a B cell-containing cell sample, (c) contacting the B cell-containing cell sample so recovered with myeloma cells under conditions
15 permitting fusion of the myeloma cells with the B cells therein so as to form hybridoma cells, (d) isolating from the resulting sample a hybridoma cell capable of producing a monoclonal antibody capable of specifically binding to p27 protein, (e) growing the hybridoma cell so
20 isolated under conditions permitting the production of the monoclonal antibody, and (f) recovering the monoclonal antibody so produced, thereby obtaining a purified monoclonal antibody capable of specifically binding to p27 protein. Methods of making hybridomas and
25 monoclonal antibodies are well known to those skilled in the art.

The subject invention further provides the hybridoma cell produced in step (d) of the method of the subject
30 invention.

The subject invention further provides the purified monoclonal antibody produced by the method of the subject invention.
35
As used herein, a "purified monoclonal antibody" means the monoclonal antibody free of any other antibodies.

The subject invention further provides an antibody capable of specifically binding to p27 protein, said antibody being labeled with a detectable marker.

5   The labeled antibody may be a polyclonal or monoclonal antibody. In one embodiment, the labeled antibody is a purified labeled antibody. The term "antibody" includes, by way of example, both naturally occurring and non-naturally occurring antibodies. Specifically, the term
10   "antibody" includes polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, and fragments thereof. Furthermore, the term "antibody" includes chimeric antibodies and wholly synthetic antibodies, and fragments thereof. The detectable marker may be, for example, radioactive or fluorescent. Methods
15   of labeling antibodies are well known in the art.

       The subject invention further provides a method for quantitatively determining the amount of p27 protein in a sample which comprises contacting the sample with the
20   antibody of the subject invention under conditions permitting the antibody to form a complex with p27 protein present in the sample, quantitatively determining the amount of complex so formed, and comparing the amount so determined with a known standard, so as to thereby
25   quantitatively determine the amount of p27 protein in the sample.

       The sample may be, for example, a cell sample, tissue sample, or protein-containing fluid sample. Conditions
30   permitting an antibody to form a complex with its antigen and methods of detecting the presence of complex so formed are well known in the art.

       The amount of p27 protein present in a sample as
35   determined need not be an absolute number, in the sense that it need not be the actual number of p27 protein molecules or moles of p27 protein in the sample. Rather,

the amount determined may merely correlate with this number.

The subject invention further provides a method for
5   quantitatively determining the level of expression of p27
in a cell population, and a method for determining
whether an agent is capable of increasing or decreasing
the level of expression of p27 in a cell population. The
method for determining whether an agent is capable of
10   increasing or decreasing the level of expression of p27
in a cell population comprises the steps of (a) preparing
cell extracts from control and agent-treated cell
populations, (b) isolating p27 from the cell extracts
(e.g., by affinity chromatography on, and elution from,
15   a cyclin E-Cdk2 complex solid phase affinity adsorbant),
(c) quantifying (e.g., in parallel) the amount of p27
inhibitor activity in the control and agent-treated cell
extracts using a cyclin E-Cdk2 kinase assay (e.g.,
histone H1 assay described infra). Agents that induce
20   increased p27 expression may be identified by their
ability to increase the amount of p27 inhibitor activity
in the treated cell extract in a manner that is dependant
on transcription, i.e., the increase in p27 inhibitor
activity is prevented when cells are also treated with an
25   inhibitor of transcription (e.g., actinomycin D). In a
similar manner, agents that decrease expression of p27
may be identified by their ability to decrease the amount
of p27 inhibitor activity in the treated cell extract in
a manner that is dependent upon transcription.
30

The subject invention further provides a method of
determining whether a cell sample obtained from a subject
possesses an abnormal amount of p27 protein which
comprises (a) obtaining a cell sample from the subject,
35   (b) quantitatively determining the amount of p27 protein
in the sample so obtained, and (c) comparing the amount
of p27 protein so determined with a known standard, so as

to thereby determine whether the cell sample obtained
from the subject possesses an abnormal amount of p27
protein.

5   The subject invention further provides a method of
determining whether the amount of p27 protein in a cell
sample obtained from a subject having a disease is
correlative with the disease which comprises determining
whether a cell sample obtained from the subject possesses
10   an abnormal amount of p27 protein, an abnormal amount of
p27 protein in the sample indicating that the amount of
p27 protein in the cell sample obtained from the subject
having the disease is correlative with the disease.

15   The subject invention further provides a method of
quantitatively determining the specific activity of p27
protein in a sample which comprises quantitatively
determining (i) the ability of the p27 protein in the
sample to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex
20   and (ii) the total amount of p27 protein in the sample,
and dividing the ability of the p27 protein so determined
by the total amount of p27 protein so determined so as to
thereby quantitatively determine the specific activity of
p27 protein in the sample.
25

The subject invention further provides a kit for
practicing the methods of the subject invention. In one
embodiment, the kit comprises suitable amounts of p27
protein, cyclin E and Cdk2. The kit may further comprise
30   suitable buffers, and a package insert describing p27 as
an inhibitor of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex activity.

The subject invention further provides a method of
diagnosing a hyperproliferative disorder in a subject
35   which disorder is associated with the presence of a p27
protein mutation in the cells of the subject, which
comprises determining the presence of a p27 protein

mutation in the cells of the subject, said mutation being associated with a hyperproliferative disorder, so as to thereby diagnose a hyperproliferative disorder in the subject.

As used herein, "diagnosing" means determining the presence of a hyperproliferative disorder in a subject. In one embodiment, "diagnosing" additionally means determining the type of hyperproliferative disorder in a subject.

As used herein, a "p27 protein mutation" may be any abnormality in the primary sequence of p27 protein resulting from an abnormality in the genomic DNA sequence encoding same or controlling the expression of same. For example, the p27 protein mutation may be a point mutation, a deletion mutation of a portion of p27 protein, or an absence of the entire p27 protein resulting from an abnormality in the structural gene encoding same or regulatory DNA sequence controlling the expression of same.

Determining the presence of a p27 protein mutation may be accomplished according to methods well known to those skilled in the art. Such methods include probing a subject's DNA or RNA with a p27 nucleic acid probe. Such methods also include analyzing a protein sample from the subject for p27 protein structural abnormalities or functional abnormalities resulting therefrom.

In the preferred embodiment, the subject is a human and the hyperproliferative disorder is cancer.

The subject invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises an effective amount of a recombinant virus capable of infecting a suitable host cell, said recombinant virus comprising the nucleic acid

molecule of the subject invention, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The "suitable host cell" is any cell in which p27 protein would normally be produced in a healthy subject.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are well known to those skilled in the art and include, but are not limited to, 0.01-0.1M and preferably 0.05M phosphate buffer or 0.8% saline. Additionally, such pharmaceutically acceptable carriers may be aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions, and emulsions. Examples of non-aqueous solvents are propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils such as olive oil, and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate. Aqueous carriers include water, alcoholic/aqueous solutions, emulsions or suspensions, including saline and buffered media. Parenteral vehicles include sodium chloride solution, Ringer's dextrose, dextrose and sodium chloride, lactated Ringer's or fixed oils. Intravenous vehicles include fluid and nutrient replenishers, electrolyte replenishers such as those based on Ringer's dextrose, and the like. Preserva-tives and other additives may also be present, such as, for example, antimicrobials, antioxidants, chelating agents, inert gases and the like.

Finally, this invention provides a method for treating a subject suffering from a hyperproliferative disorder associated with the presence of a p27 protein mutation in the cells of the subject, which comprises administering to the subject an amount of the pharmaceutical composition of the subject invention effective to treat the subject.

In the preferred embodiment, the subject is a human and the hyperproliferative disorder is cancer.

In order to facilitate an understanding of the Experimental Details section which follows, certain frequently occurring methods and/or terms are best described in Sambrook, et al.

5   (1989).

This invention will be better understood by reference to the Experimental Details which follow, but those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the specific

10   experiments detailed are only illustrative of the invention as described more fully in the claims which follow thereafter.

Experimental Details

I

5   ### Summary

Cell-cell contact and TGF-ß can arrest the cell cycle in
G1. Mv1Lu mink epithelial cells arrested by either
mechanism are incapable of assembling active complexes
10 containing the G1 cyclin, cyclin E, and its catalytic
subunit, Cdk2. These growth inhibitory signals block
Cdk2 activation by raising the threshold level of cyclin
E necessary to activate Cdk2. In arrested cells the
threshold is set higher than physiological cyclin E
15 levels, and is determined by an inhibitor that binds to
cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes. A 27 kD protein that binds to
and prevents the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes
can be purified from arrested cells, but not from
proliferating cells, using cyclin E-Cdk2 affinity
20 chromatography. p27 is present in proliferating cells,
but it is sequestered and unavailable to interact with
cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes. Cyclin D2-Cdk4 complexes
competitively bind to and down-regulate the activity of
p27 and may thereby act in a pathway that reverses Cdk2
25 inhibition and enables G1 progression.

Methods

Cell culture

30 Exponentially growing Mv1Lu cells were growth arrested by
culturing them to confluence in the presence of 10% fetal
bovine serum. Cells were released from contact inhibition
by trypsinization and reseeding in sparse conditions.
TGF-ß (100pM) was added to the cells at the indicated
35 times. Cell entry into S phase was routinely confirmed by
measuring ^{125}Ideoxyuridine incorporation into DNA (Laiho
et al., 1990).

Preparation of recombinant proteins

Cyclin E, Cdk2, Cdk2-HA, and Cdk2K were prepared by the
method of Desai et al (1992). Briefly, 100 mm plates of
confluent Sf9 cells were infected with the appropriate
5 baculovirus at an m.o.i. of 5-20 p.f.u per cell. After 48
hours of infection the cells were collected and lysed by
Dounce homogenization or cup-horn sonication in hypotonic
buffer. The extract is clarified by ultracentrifugation
and stored at -70° C. The baculoviral vectors containing
10 cyclins D1, D2, D3, Cdk4 and catalytically inactive Cdk4
have been previously described (Matsushime et al., 1992:
Kato et al., 1993).

Purification and Microsequencing of p27^{Kip-1}

15 In order to purify p27 in amounts sufficient for
microsequence analysis, the purification protocol used as
the starting material 200 15-cm dishes containing
confluent cultures of contact inhibited MvlLu cells (~2
x 10^{10} cells). Cells were lysed by sonication in 33 ml of
20 hypotonic extraction buffer, and cell debris were removed
by centrifugation at 200,000 x g for 1 hour. The lysate
was heated to 100 °C for 5 min, and precipitated material
was removed by centrifugation at 100,000 x g for 15 min.
The supernatant was adjusted to NP-40 lysis buffer
25 conditions (Polyak et al., 1994) with 4x NP-40 lysis
buffer, and precleared by two successive 30 min.
incubations with 5 ml of agarose at 4 °C and once with 5
ml of nickel-NTA-agarose under the same conditions.

30 The precleared lysate was allowed to bind to an affinity
column for 2 hours at 4 °C. This affinity column
consisted of nickel-NTA-agarose containing baculoviral
Cdk2 in complex with baculoviral cyclin E tagged at the
N-terminus with a hexahistidine sequence that allows
35 binding to nickel-NTA-agarose. The column was washed
once with 50 ml of NP-40 lysis buffer, and five times
with 50 ml of SDS/RIPA buffer at room temperature. Bound

proteins were eluted with 5 ml of a Hepes-buffered solution (pH 7.0) containing 6M guanidium hydrochloride. The eluate was dialyzed overnight against Hepes-buffered solution, and proteins were precipi-tated with 4 volumes
5 of acetone at -20 °C for 30 min. Precipitated proteins were collected by centrifugation at 20,000 x g for 15 min, solubilized in SDS electrophoresis sample buffer containing dithiothreitol, and electrophoresed on a 12% polyacrylamide gel. After electrophoresis, the gel was
10 blotted onto nitrocellulose at 35V overnight in Tris/glycine/methanol transfer buffer.

The nitrocellulose membrane was stained with Ponceau stain to detect proteins. According to this assay, the
15 filters contained only two proteins that were well separated from each other and were of 27 kd and 34 kd, respectively. These proteins were identified as p27 and p34^{cdk2}. Two separate preparations gave similar results. The yield of p27 in these two preparation was
20 approximately 0.3 μg and 1 μg, respectively, as estimated by from the Ponceau staining and from microsequencing.

The protein of nitrocellulose containing purified p27 was excised and subjected to tryptic digestion in preparation
25 for microsequencing analysis. After HPLC of the tryptic digests, the following peptides were sequenced:

1.   Asn-Leu-Tyr-Pro-Leu-Thr-Asn-Tyr-Thr-Phe
2.   Thr-Asp-Thr-Ala-Asp-Asn-Gln-Ala-Gly-Leu-Ala-Glu-Gln
30 3.   Gln-Ala-Val-Pro-Leu-Met-Gly-Pro-Gln-Glu
4.   Leu-Pro-Glu-Phe-Tyr-Tyr-Arg-Pro-Pro-Arg-Pro-Pro
5.   Tyr-Glu-Trp-Gln-Glu-Val

No similarity has been found between these sequences and
35 protein sequences deposited in Genbak, EMBL Data Library, Brookhaven Protein Databank, Swiss Prot or PIR databases, according to the updates available in December 31, 1993.

<u>Oligonucleotides for obtaining p27 cDNA</u>

Oligonucleotides to be used in obtaining the full-length cDNA sequence of p27 are shown in Table II:

5

<u>Table II</u>

Peptide #1:   None

10   Peptide #2:

    Sense   5'-AC(N)-GA(T/C)-AC(N)-GA(T/C)-AA(T/C)-CA(A/G)-GC-3'

    Antisense   5'-(N)GC-(T/C)TG-(A/G)TT-(A/G)TC-(N)GC-
15   (N)GT-(A/G)TC-(N)GT-3'

Peptide #3:

    Sense   5'-CA(A/G)-GC(N)-GT(N)-CC(N)-CT(N)-ATG-GG-
20   3'

    and   5'-CA(A/G)-GC(N)-GT(N)-CC(N)-TT(A/G)-ATG-GG-3'

25   Antisense   5'-(N)CC-CAT-(N)AG-(N)GG-(N)AC-(N)GC-(T/C)TG-3'

    and   5'-(N)CC-CAT-(T/C)AA-(N)GG-(N)AC-(N)GC-(T/C)TG-3'

30   Peptide #4:

    Sense   5'-CC(N)-GA(A/G)-TT(T/C)-TA(T/C)-TA(T/C)-(C/A)G-3'

35   Antisense   5'-C(T/G)-(A/G)TA-(A/G)TA-(A/G)AA-(T/C)TC-(N)GG-3'

Peptide #5:

40   Sense   5'-TA(T/C)-GA(A/G)-TGG-CA(A/G)-GA(A/G)-GT-
    3'

    Antisense   5'-(N)AC-(T/C)TC-(T/C)TG-CCA-(T/C)TC-
45   (A/G)TA-3'

<u>CAK</u>

CAK was purified from Xenopus egg extracts through the
50   Mono Q step exactly as described (Solomon et al., 1993)

and was used at a final concentration of 1-2 units per
ml.

Metabolic labeling

5   Mv1Lu cultures in 150 mm dishes were incubated for 30
    minutes in methionine-free medium supplemented with 10%
    dialyzed fetal bovine serum, followed by incubation for
    2   hours   in   the   same   medium   with   200μCi/ml   of
    35S-methionine (Trans 35S label, ICN). Cells were
10 collected by trypsini-zation and centrifuged at 2000g for
    5 minutes. Cell pellets were lysed by gentle agitation
    for 30 minutes at 4°C in 10 volumes of NP40 lysis buffer
    (50 mM Tris HCl pH 7.4, 200 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 0.5%
    NP40,   0.3   mM   Na-orthovanadate,   50   mM   NaF,   80   μM
15 b-glycerophosphate, 20 mM Na pyrophosphate, 0.5 mM DTT
    and protease inhibitors) and lysates were clarified by
    centrifugation (10,000g 15 minutes at 4°C). Prior to
    binding reactions the supernatants were precleared twice
    with sepharose and once with protein A-sepharose.
20

Cdk activation assays
    Indicated amounts of baculovirus expressed recombinant
    cyclin, Cdk, or cyclin-Cdk complex were added to 50
    micrograms of extracts prepared by sonication in a
25 hypotonic buffer as previously described (Koff et al
    1993). In all cases the exogenous cyclins and Cdks were
    added in the form of an unfractionated Sf9 cell lysate.
    Cyclins and Cdks typically comprise at least 1-3% of
    total cell protein. Uninfected Sf9 cell lysates have been
30 tested in all assays and have no activity. After 30
    minutes at 37° C the reaction was adjusted to 0.5% NP40,
    250 mM NaCl and immunopre-cipitated with the indicated
    antibody. Immunoprecipitates were subsequently assayed
    for histone H1 kinase activity as described (Koff et al
35 1993). For experiments in which the effect of the D
    cyclins and Cdk4 on cyclin E activity were tested, all
    cyclins and Cdks were added to the cell extract together.

Heat treatment of extracts was performed by incubating
extracts to 100°C for 5 minutes. Coagulated protein was
then pelleted by microcentrifugation. For experiments in
which Cdk2 immunoprecipitates were tested for activation
5   by cyclin E, 20 µl of antiserum to the C-terminus of CDK2
(Koff et al, 1993) was adsorbed to protein A sepharose
and washed into NP40 RIPA buffer. 300µg of extract was
subsequently incubated with the anti-CDK2 sepharose for
90 minutes at 4°C. The precipitate was washed twice with
10   NP40 RIPA buffer and 4 times with buffer A containing 10
mM ATP. Cyclin E and CAK were added as described below
and reactions were incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C and
subsequently assayed for H1 kinase activity.

15   <u>Inhibitor depletion</u>
Cyclin E-Cdk2 sepharose was prepared by mixing 1.2 µl of
Sf9 cell lysate containing Hemagglutinin tagged Cdk2
(Cdk2-HA) with 12 µl lysate containing cyclin E in buffer
A (30 mM HEPES-KOH pH 7.5, 7.5mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM DTT)
20   containing 10 mM ATP and incubated at room temperature
for 30 minutes to allow complete formation. The assembly
reaction was then adjusted to 250 mM NaCl and 0.5% NP40.
The Cdk2-HA containing complexes were immunoprecipitated
with the 12CA5 monoclonal antibody (BABCO) and collected
25   on protein A-sepharose. Cdk2 sepharose was prepared in an
identical   manner   except   cyclin   E   was   omitted.
Immunoprecipitates   were   washed   twice   with   NP40   RIPA
buffer   (0.5%   NP40,   250   mM   NaCl,   10   mM   EDTA,   20   mM
Tris-HCl pH 7.4) and four times with buffer A. The matrix
30   was divided into 4 aliquots and incubated with 100 µg of
cell extract in buffer A containing 3 mM ATP, 20 µg/ml
creatine phosphokinase, 40 mM phospho-creatine for 45
minutes at 37°C. After incubation the supernatant was
collected and assayed for Cdk2 activation by addition of
35   recombinant cyclin E as described below. A critical
parameter in the execution of this experiment is to
ensure that no cyclin, Cdk or complex leaks from the

43

beads into the cell extract. This is unpredictable and must be checked by immunoblotting each time the experiment is performed.

5   Cyclin E-Cdk2 binding assays
Complexes of baculoviral cyclin E with baculoviral Cdk2 containing the influenza virus Hemagglutinin epitope HA1 were formed as described below. The complexes were immunoprecipitated in NP40-RIPA buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH
10   = 7.4, 250 mM NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 50 mM NaF, 0.3 mM Na-ortho-vanadate, 5 mM EDTA and protease inhibitors) with anti-HA monoclonal antibody (12CA5, BabCo) and bound to protein A sepharose. Cdk2 or cyclin E-Cdk2 adsorbed to protein A-sepharose were incubated with metabolically
15   labeled cell lysates from 10^7 cells for 2 h at 4°C. Unless otherwise indicated, the beads were washed several times with SDS-RIPA buffer, and the proteins were eluted by heating in SDS-PAGE sample buffer and analyzed on 12% polyacrylamide gels followed by fluorography. For heat
20   treatment metabolically labeled cell lysates were heated for 3 minutes at 100 °C, the precipitated proteins were removed by microcentrifu-gation and the clarified lysates were incubated with protein A-Sepharose bound Cdk2 or cyclin ECdk2 complexes. In binding assays using cyclin
25   D2-Cdk4 complexes, metabolically labeled cell extracts were pre-incubated with 4 μl of cyclin D2-Cdk4 complex for 30 minutes at 4°C before addition of protein A-sepharose bound Cdk2 or cyclin E-Cdk2. After removing the sepharose beads, cell extracts were
30   immunoprecipitated with Cdk4 antiserum and the immunoprecipitates were analyzed on 12% SDS-PAGE.

Affinity   purification   of   p27   and denaturation-renaturation experiments
35   HA-tagged Cdk2, alone or in complex with cyclin E, was bound to HA antibody immobilized on protein A sepharose beads (ImmunoPure Orientation Kit, Pierce,) and used to

isolated proteins from metabolically labeled cell
lysates. Bound proteins were eluted from the column in
0.1M glycine pH 2.8 and precipitated with 4 volumes of
ice-cold acetone and kept at -20°C for 20 minutes. The
5   precipitates collected by microcentrifugation for 30
minutes were washed several times with cold acetone, and
dissolved in 6M guanidium chloride in 1 x HBB buffer (25
mM HEPES-KOH pH 7.7, 25 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl$_2$, 0.05% NP-40,
1mM DTT). For renaturation (Kaelin et al., 1992), samples
10   were dialyzed overnight against 1 x HBB buffer and used
either in kinase inhibition assays or for binding to
cyclin E-Cdk2 sepharose. For cyclin E associated H1
kinase inhibition assays, aliquots (37.5 11g of protein)
from 100,000 x g supernatants of lysates prepared from
15   exponentially growing Mv1Lu cells, were incubated for 30
min. at 37 °C with physiological amounts of baculoviral
cyclin E either alone or in the presence of the indicated
volumes of renatured eluates. After incubation, samples
were precipitated with cyclin E antiserum, and assayed
20   for histone H1 kinase activity. The relative cyclin E-
associated H1 kinase activity was quantitated using a
Molecular Dynamics Phosphorimager ImageQuant software.

To assay the activity of protein eluted from gel slices
25   cyclin E Cdk2-HA affinity column eluates were run on 12%
polyacrylamide gels along with molecular weight markers
(Amersham). Part of the sample was run on the same gel,
stained with Commassie, destained and detected by
fluorography. The gel was cut as indicated (between 0.5
30   to 1cm/slice) and the proteins were isolated from the gel
as described (Boyle et al., 1991). The isolated proteins
were renatured and used for kinase inhibition assays as
described below.

35   **Results**

Non-proliferating cells contain an inhibitor of Cdk2

<u>activation</u>

Cell free extracts from contact inhibited, TGF-ß arrested
and proliferating cells were used to investigate the
mechanism that blocks activation of the cyclin E-Cdk2
5   complex. It has been shown that addition of physiological
amounts of cyclin E to these cell extracts resulted in an
increase in the amount of immunoprecipitable cyclin
E-Cdk2 complexes; however, only the cyclin E-Cdk2
complexes assembled in extracts from proliferating cells
10   were enzymatically active using histone H1 as a substrate
(Koff et al, 1993; see also Figure 1A). Cell extracts,
therefore, recapitulate the block to Cdk2 activation
observed in intact cells.

15   The block to Cdk2 activation in extracts from non-proli-
ferating cells could be overcome by addition of cyclin E
protein to greater than physiological levels (Figure 1A).
Cyclin E was expressed in Sf9 cells using a baculoviral
expression vector and the amount of cyclin E in Sf9
20   extracts was compared to that in MvlLu cell extracts by
immuno-blotting (not shown). In the experiment
illustrated in Figure 1A, 0.05 µl of Sf9 lysate contained
as much cyclin E as 50 µg of total cell protein from
MvlLu cell lysates. Addition of cyclin E (in the form of
25   Sf9 lysate) to an extract from proliferating cells gave
a linear increase in cyclin E-associated histone H1
kinase activity (prolifera-ting cells were harvested 15
hours after release from contact inhibition, at which
time they were in early S phase). In contrast, titration
30   of up to 3 times physio-logical levels of cyclin E into
extracts from contact inhibited or TGF-ß treated cells
resulted in no increase in immunoprecipitable cyclin
E-associated kinase activity. As more cyclin E was added,
cyclin E-associated kinase activity became detectable and
35   increased in proportion. Thus, extracts from
non-proliferating cells demonstrated an elevated
threshold level of cyclin E necessary to activate Cdk2.

46

Contact inhibited cells appeared to have a higher threshold than cells arrested in G1 by exposure to TGF-ß, but in both cases the cyclin E requirement was substantially greater than the physiological levels of
5   cyclin E achieved in proliferating cells.

Supra-physiological amounts of cyclin E were required to activate Cdk2 in extracts from non-proliferating cells. This could not be explained by lower levels of Cdk2 or
10 cyclin E, nor did these cells appear to lack other factors necessary for Cdk2 activation (Koff et al., 1993; see below). One explanation was that non-proliferating cells contained a titratable inhibitor of Cdk2 activation. Mixing experiments supported this conclusion.
15 Extracts from proliferating cells were mixed with those from either contact inhibited or TGF-ß treated cells. Physiological levels of cyclin E were added to the mixed extracts and then cyclin E and any associated kinases were immunoprecipitated using antibodies to the cyclin.
20 Identical results were obtained using an anti-Cdk2 antiserum (not shown). In mixed extracts cyclin E-associated kinase activity was reduced below that recovered from extracts of proliferating cells alone (Figure 1B). Thus, extracts from non-proliferating cells
25 contained an excess of an inhibitor of Cdk2 activation. Note that extracts from contact inhibited cells had both a higher cyclin E activation threshold and a greater inhibitory effect in mixing experiments than extracts from TGF-ß treated cells. However, the abundance of the
30 Cdk2 inhibitory activity depended upon the duration of exposure to TGF-ß. For instance, it is shown that an extract from cells exposed to TGF-ß for 6 hours beginning in late G1 did not contain sufficient inhibitory activity to block Cdk2 activation when mixed with an extract from
35 proliferating cells (Koff et al., 1993) and cells exposed to TGF-ß for 48 hours had more inhibitory activity that cells exposed for 15 hours (not shown).

A Cdk2 inhibitor binds to cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes

The inhibitor of Cdk2 activation present in extracts from
non-proliferating cells could be depleted using a cyclin
E-Cdk2 affinity matrix. Cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes were

5   formed by mixing extracts from Sf9 cells infected with
baculoviral vectors expressing either Cdk2 tagged with an
influenza virus hemagglutinin (HA) epitope or cyclin E.
Although neither extract alone contains significant H1
kinase activity, mixing of the extracts yields high

10   levels of active enzyme (Kato et al., 1993). The cyclin
E-Cdk2 (HA) complexes were immunoprecipitated with
sepharose-linked monoclonal antibody directed against the
HA tag on Cdk2. Control immunoprecipitations were
performed using the monoclonal antibody beads alone. Cell

15   extracts were incubated with either the cyclin E-Cdk2
beads or the control beads, and after pelleting the
supernatants were assayed for the ability of exogenously
added cyclin E to activate endogenous Cdk2. After
depletion of cyclin E-Cdk2 binding proteins, cyclin E was

20   able to activate Cdk2 almost equally in extracts from
proliferating and non-proliferating cells (Figure 2A).
Immunoblotting showed that this protocol had no effect on
the levels of either cyclin E or Cdk2 in the cell
extracts (not shown). In this experiment some stimulatory

25   effect of depleting cyclin E-Cdk2 binding proteins was
also observed in extracts from proliferating late G1
cells, suggesting they are not completely devoid of the
inhibitor (see below). Complexes containing cyclin E and
a catalytically inactive mutant of Cdk2 also were able to

30   sequester inhibitory activity when added directly to cell
extracts (see Figure 2C). Thus reversal of inhibitory
activity did not require phosphorylation by the added
cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes. These experiments showed that
the inhibitor of Cdk2 activation bound to cyclin E-Cdk2

35   complexes.

In parallel it is observed that beads containing just

Cdk2 alone were unable to deplete the inhibitory activity from cell extracts (Figure 2A). This experiment suggested that the inhibitor bound to cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes but not to Cdk2 alone. To directly test this idea, Cdk2 was

5   immuno-precipitated from extracts of proliferating, contact inhibited and TGF-ß treated cells. In all cases, the immunoprecipitated Cdk2 protein could be activated by addition of both cyclin E and p34cdc2 Activating Kinase (CAK) (Figure 2B). Thus, the Cdk2 protein in

10 non-prolifera-ting cells was not intrinsically incapable of activation, nor was it tightly associated with an inhibitor of activation.

Since the Cdk2 inhibitor could bind to cyclin E-Cdk2

15 complexes, but not to Cdk2, it appeared to recognize either the cyclin-Cdk complex or cyclin. Cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes were more effective at removing the inhibitory activity than was cyclin E, suggesting that the inhibitor interacted preferentially with complexes. Cyclin E was

20 added to a nonproliferating cell extract at a level below the threshold necessary to activate Cdk2 (Figure 2C). The assembly of additional cyclin-Cdk2 complexes was then induced by supplementing the extracts with an exogenous Cdk2 protein that was rendered catalytically inactive by

25 a mutation of its ATP binding site (Gu et al., 1992). In the absence of extra Cdk2 no kinase activity was detected in cyclin E immunoprecipitates. When extracts were supplemented with catalytically inactive Cdk2, cyclin E regained H1 kinase activity as a result of activating the

30 endogenous Cdk2. Thus, the cyclin E threshold for Cdk2 activation could be lowered by assembling additional cyclin-Cdk complexes while keeping the total amount of cyclin E constant.

35 The inhibitor is neither an anti-CAK nor a tyrosine kinase

Previous experiments (Koff et al., 1993) indicated that

cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes formed in extracts from
non-proliferating cells were not phosphorylated at an
essential threonine residue (Gu et al., 1992; Solomon et
al., 1992) possibly accounting for their inactivity. This
5   raised the possibility that CAK was a target of the
inhibitor. This initially seemed unlikely because the
inhibitor bound directly to the cyclin E-Cdk2 complex.
This idea was reconsidered in light of recent evidence
that CAK is itself a distant member of the Cdk protein
10   family (Fesquet et al., 1993; Poon et al., 1993; Solomon
et al., 1993) and therefore might also bind to the
inhibitor. Previous work, in another system, indicated
that activation of the cyclin B-Cdc2 complex was not
blocked by the Cdk2 inhibitor (see below). Cyclin B and
15   Cdc2 were therefore used to assay CAK activity, given
that CAK is also required to activate the cyclin B-Cdc2
complex (Solomon et al., 1990).

Cdc2 was activated equally when cyclin B was added to
20   extracts from either proliferating cells or TGF-ß
arrested cells (Figure 3A). Therefore, functional CAK was
present in extracts from TGF-ß treated cells. CAK was
limiting in this experiment since addition of purified
CAK to these extracts catalyzed the activation of
25   additional cyclin B-Cdc2 complexes (Figure 3B). Moreover,
the activity of the added CAK was similar in extracts
from TGF-ß treated and proliferating cells (Figure 3B).
Thus, exogenous CAK was not inhibited. Control
experiments showed that this CAK was able to activate
30   cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes when they were assembled by
mixing Sf9 cell lysates containing cyclin E and Cdk2
expressed from baculoviral vectors (Solomon et al, 1993;
data not shown). However, the added CAK did not change
the threshold level of cyclin E required to activate Cdk2
35   (not shown). Thus, the inhibitor neither blocked CAK nor
could its effects be overcome by excess CAK. Inhibition
of CAK was not sufficient to explain the block to Cdk2

50

activation.

To determine if tyrosine phosphorylation contributed to the inhibition of Cdk2 activity, cyclin E was added to
5   non-proliferating cell extracts at sub-threshold levels and the cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes were immunoprecipitated using anti-cyclin E antibodies. No tyrosine phosphorylation of Cdk2 in the inactive cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes was detected by immunoblotting with anti-
10   phosphotyrosine antibodies (not shown). As a positive control, phosphotyrosine was readily detected in Cdc2 immunoprecipitated from human cells.

Cyclin D2-Cdk4 complexes facilitate Cdk2 activation
15   As cells traverse G1, complexes between Cdk4 and the D-type cyclins appear prior to the formation of active complexes containing cyclin E and Cdk2 (reviewed in Sherr, 1993). Contact inhibited Mv1Lu cells do not express significant levels of cyclin D1 or D2 (not shown)
20   and Cdk4 synthesis is repressed in cells arrested in G1 by exposure to TGF-ß (Ewen et al., 1993: K.P and J.M., unpublished observations; see also Figure 5D). Thus, accumulation of cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes is limiting in G1 arrested cells. These obser-vations suggested that cyclin
25   D-Cdk4 complexes could potentially have a role in removing the Cdk2 inhibitor during cell cycle progression. Indeed, Ewen et al.(1993b) recently showed that constitutive ectopic expression of Cdk4 can override the TGF-ß block to Cdk2 activation and cell cycle
30   progression. This phenomenon was tested by asking whether the restoration of cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes to extracts from non-proliferating cells might overcome the block to Cdk2 activation.

35   Cdk4 is a partner of the D-type cyclins and does not form active complexes with cyclins E, A or B. It interacts equally well with each of the D-type cyclins when they

are co-expressed in insect cells. Cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes are poorly active on histone H1 but show strong activity using the Rb protein as substrate (Matsushime et al., 1992; Kato et al., 1993). Complexes between Cdk4 and

5 either cyclin D1, D2 or D3 were assembled by co-infection of Sf9 cells with baculoviral vectors and Sf9 lysates were added to extracts from proliferating and non-proliferating Mv1Lu cells. Sub-threshold amounts of cyclin E were then added, and activation of Cdk2 was

10 tested after immunoprecipitation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes with antibodies to cyclin E. Addition of cyclin D2-Cdk4 complexes, but neither subunit alone, to extracts from contact inhibited and TGF-ß arrested cells allowed cyclin E to activate Cdk2 to a level equivalent to that

15 observed in extracts from proliferating cells (Figure 4A). Titrations demonstrated that the amount of cyclin D2-Cdk4 necessary to block the Cdk2 inhibitor was less than that present in an equivalent amount of extract from proliferating cells (not shown). In contrast, the

20 activity of cyclin E was not increased when cyclin D2-Cdk4 complexes were added to extracts from proliferating cells. Moreover, the cyclin D2-Cdk4 complex did not have CAK activity, since it was unable to substitute for CAK in promoting the activation of cyclin

25 E-Cdk2 complexes assembled from proteins expressed in Sf9 cells (not shown). Thus, the cyclin D2-Cdk4 complex reversed the inhibition of Cdk2 activation. Equal amounts of cyclin D1-Cdk4 and cyclin D3-Cdk4 complexes, as estimated by immunoblotting of Sf9 lysates, were much

30 less effective in lowering the cyclin E threshold for Cdk2 activation (Figure 4B). The inability of cyclin D1 - or cyclin D3-Cdk4 complexes to sequester the Cdk2 inhibitor was not because those complexes were unstable in cell lysates (not shown).

35

Quite surprisingly, the ability of cyclin D2-Cdk4 to reverse Cdk2 inhibition did not require Cdk4 catalytic

52

activity. Complexes formed between cyclin D2 and a
catalytically inactive mutant Cdk4 subunit were as
effective as enzymatically active cyclin D2-Cdk4
complexes in removing the Cdk2 inhibitor (Figure 4A).
5   Titrations with different amounts of cyclin D2 complexes
containing either catalytically active or inactive Cdk4
revealed that their specific activities in reversing the
Cdk2 inhibition were very similar (not shown). This ruled
out the possibility that Cyclin D2-Cdk4 must
10 phosphorylate the inhibitor to inactivate it, and
excluded any model in which cyclin D2-Cdk4 bypassed the
inhibitor by functioning as a CAK. It, therefore, seemed
likely that cyclin D2-Cdk4 removed the Cdk2 inhibitor by
binding to it directly and sequestering it from Cdk2 (see
15 below).

The Cdk2 inhibitor is a 27 kd protein

The above observations indicated (i) that a functional
cyclin E-Cdk2 inhibitor was present in extracts from
20 contact inhibited cells or cells released from contact
inhibition in the presence of TGF-ß, but not in extracts
from prolifera-ting cells; (ii) that this molecule
preferentially associated with cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes as
opposed to either subunit alone; and (iii) that it could
25 be depleted by preincubation of cell extracts with
catalytically active or inactive cyclin D2-Cdk4
complexes. To identify a factor that might display these
properties, MvlLu cells were metaboli-cally labeled with
35S-methionine, and lysates were incubated with Sepharose
30 beads that contained immunoadsorbed recombinant Cdk2,
either alone or in complexes with recombinant cyclin E.
Denatured 35S-labeled proteins, eluted by heating the
beads with buffer containing 1% SDS, were visualized by
gel electrophoresis and fluorography (Figure 5A). All
35 cell lysates yielded a similar pattern of cyclin E-Cdk2 -
binding proteins with the exception of a 27 kd protein
that was recovered from extracts of contact- inhibited or

53

TGF-ß inhibited cells, but not late G1 phase cells
(Figure 5A). This protein, referred to as p27, was
isolated using cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes but not Cdk2 alone
(Figure 5A). The recovery of p27 increased in proportion
5 to the amount of cyclin ECdk2 complex used until it
reached a maximum (Figure 5B), indicating that binding of
p27 to cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes was saturable. This was
consistent with the observation that Cdk2 inhibitor
activity could be depleted by cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes. As
10 expected, stoichio-metric amounts of p27 were also
observed in cyclin E immunoprecipitates from growth
arrested cells (not shown).

Cell extracts that received recombinant cyclin D2-Cdk4
15 complex no longer yielded p27 when the mixture was
adsorbed to cyclin E-Cdk2-Sepharose (Figure 5C). After
removal of the cyclin E-Cdk2-Sepharose beads from samples
that received cyclin D2-Cdk4, the precleared supernatants
were incubated with Cdk4 antibody to recover Cdk4 and its
20 associated proteins. This yielded p34Cdk4 itself, whose
levels were highest in extracts from cells in late G1 and
lowest in TGF-ß treated cells (Figure 5D) (Matsushime et
al., 1992; Ewen et al., 1993b). Using the same antiserum,
Ewen et al, (1993b) used partial proteolytic digestion to
25 confirm that this is authentic MvlLu Cdk4. In addition,
these immuno-precipitates contained a 27 kD protein in
samples from contact-inhibited and TGF-ß treated cells
(Figure 5D). Lesser amounts of p27 were also recovered in
Cdk4 immuno-precipitates from late G1 cell samples, even
30 though p27 could not be recovered from those same
extracts by cyclin E-Cdk2 affinity chromatography. This
suggested that p27 was present in proliferating cells,
but in a form unavailable to interact with exogenously
added cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes (see below). Side-by-side
35 comparison showed that p27 purified on cyclin E-Cdk2
beads or by co-precipitation with Cdk4 had the same
apparent molecular weight (not shown).

Experiments done to characterize the stability of this
factor showed that heating cell extracts to 100°C for a
brief period preserved both the ability of p27 to bind to
cyclin E-Cdk2 (Figure 6A) and the inhibitory activity as
5   well (Figure 6C). Furthermore, when applied to extracts
from cells in late G1 phase, heat treatment unexpectedly
induced the appearance of both p27 (Figure 6A) and
concomitantly increased the level of Cdk2 inhibitory
activity (Figure 6B). These results indicated that p27
10   and the inhibitory activity were both heat stable, and
that they could be re-activated in late G1 extracts by a
heat-sensitive mechanism. As expected, cyclin D2-Cdk4
complexes were also able to sequester p27 from heat
treated lysates (not shown).

15

Extracts from metabolically-labeled TGF-ß treated cells
were   subjected   to   chromatography   over   cyclin
E-Cdk2-sepharose or, as a control, Cdk2-sepharose. After
washing, the beads were eluted with an acidic buffer, and
20   one portion of the eluate was analyzed by SDS PAGE. This
showed that p27 was the predominant labeled species
recovered and was present only in the eluate from cyclin
E-Cdk2 beads (Figure 7A). Samples from the same eluates
were assayed for the presence of the Cdk2 inhibitor, and
25   this activity was present in the eluate from cyclin
E-Cdk2 beads but not Cdk2 beads (Figure 7B). The
remainder of the eluate was concentrated by acetone
precipitation, denatured in 6M guanidium hydrochloride,
renatured by dialysis against isotonic buffer and
30   subjected to a second round of binding to cyclin E-Cdk2
Sepharose. Elution from these beads by boiling in buffer
containing 1% SDS yielded p27 as the only labeled band
(Figure 7C). These results strongly supported the
possibility that p27 and the inhibitory activity are one
35   and the same. This conclusion was directly confirmed by
fractionating the cyclin E-Cdk2 eluate by polyacrylamide
gel electrophoresis and extracting the fractionated

proteins from gel slices. Renatured proteins were tested
for their ability to inhibit activation of Cdk2 by cyclin
E (Figure 7D). The protein recovered from the gel slice
containing p27 completely inhibited Cdk2 activation, and
5   no additional inhibitory activity was recovered from any
other gel slice.

Discussion

10   An inhibitor in non-proliferating cells was identified
that prevents activation of complexes containing the G1
cyclin, cyclin E (Koff et al., 1991; Lew et al., 1991;
Ohtsubo & Roberts, 1993), and its catalytic subunit, Cdk2
(Koff et al., 1992; Dulic et al., 1992). This inhibitory
15   activity is, at least in part, attributable to a 27 kDa
polypeptide, which has also been named p27^{Kip1} (Cdk
inhibitory protein 1). The inhibitor and p27^{Kip1} share the
following characteris-tics: they bind to cyclin E-Cdk2
complexes but not to Cdk2 alone; they are only detected
20   in extracts from growth arrested cells; they can be
sequestered by cyclin D2-Cdk4 complexes but not by either
component alone; they are heat stable; they are latent in
extracts of proliferating cells but can be unmasked by
brief heat treatment. In addition purified p27^{Kip1} inhibits
25   Cdk2 activation by cyclin E when added to an extract from
proliferating cells. While these data strongly suggest
that p27^{Kip1} is at least a component of the Cdk2 inhibitor,
it has not been determined whether inhibition is due to
p27^{Kip1} alone, or whether p27^{Kip1} recruits additional
30   proteins to the cyclin E-Cdk2 complex. It has further
been determined that p27, as well as cyclin E and Cdk2
are present in other organisms, e.g., mice and humans
(data not shown).

35   The mechanism of p27^{Kip1} inhibition has features that
distinguish it from pathways that control activation of
the mitotic cyclin-Cdc2 complexes. First, p27^{Kip1} appears

56

to act stoichiometrically rather than catalytically. Second, tyrosine phosphorylation of Cdk2 was not detected in inactive cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes containing p27^{Kip1}, suggesting that p27^{Kip1} does not have tyrosine kinase
5   activity or inhibit a tyrosine phosphatase. Complexes containing p27^{Kip1} were not efficiently phosphorylated by the p34Cdc2 activating kinase, CAK, and this might be sufficient to explain their inactivity. It is possible that p27^{Kip1} dephosphorylates Thr160, although it would be
10   surprising if the enzymatic activity of a phosphatase were stable to heating to 100°C. It is more likely that binding of p27^{Kip1} to the cyclin E-Cdk2 complex prevents Thr160 phosphorylation by altering the conformation of the T160 domain, or by sterically obstructing CAK. It
15   would not be surprising if p27^{Kip1} functioned similarly to the negative regulatory subunits or domains of other protein kinases, perhaps even interacting with the kinase active site as a pseudosubstrate.

20   It is intriguing that in addition to p27^{Kip1} other potential regulators of Cdk activity during G1 also bind directly to cyclin-Cdk complexes, including FAR1 (Peter et al., 1993), p40 (Mendenhall, 1993), p16 and p21 (Xiong et al., 1992; 1993) and Rb (Kato et al., 1993; Dowdy et
25   al., 1993; Ewen et al., 1993a). While none of these other proteins has yet been shown to directly inhibit Cdk activity, it seems likely that at least some of them will perform this function. Direct protein-protein interactions may be a way to focus inhibitory signals on
30   specific cyclin-Cdk complexes in a cellular environment containing other more promiscuous trans-acting regulators of Cdk activity.

     p27^{Kip1} links growth inhibitory signals to cell cycle
35   arrest
     p27^{Kip1} was discovered in cells arrested in G1 by either contact inhibition or TGF-ß. A similar activity has also

57

been found to block Cdk2 activation in various cell types deprived of specific growth factors, including serum-starved fibroblasts and IL-2 deprived lymphocytes (unpublished observations). Inhibition of Cdk2 activation

5   by p27^{Kip1} or functionally similar proteins, may be a general mechanism through which diverse extracellular and intracellular signals exert control on cell proliferation.

10 p27^{Kip1} constrains cell proliferation by setting the threshold level of cyclin E necessary to activate Cdk2. If p27^{Kip1} acts stoichiometrically, as these data suggest, then the Cdk2 activation threshold is reached soon after the amount of cyclin E in the cell exceeds the amount of

15 active p27^{Kip1}. In arrested cells this threshold is set higher than physiological cyclin E levels, and consequently only inactive cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes assemble. The cyclin A-Cdk2 complex may be subject to similar control (Koff et al., 1993; Firpo et al., in

20 preparation), and an inability to activate this complex should also contribute to cell cycle arrest (Girard et al. 1991: PacJano et al., 1992: 1993; Tsai et al., 1993).

How might growth inhibitory signals be linked to the

25 activity of p27^{Kip1}? The simplest idea would be that growing cells do not contain much p27^{Kip1} and that signals which inhibit cell proliferation induce p27^{Kip1} synthesis or stabilization and thereby increase its amount above a critical basal level. This model can not be strictly

30 correct because greatly increased quantities of p27^{Kip1} can be recovered from a latent pool once extracts from prolifera-ting cells are subject to heat treatment. A substantial pool of p27^{Kip1} must be present in these extracts and must be sequestered by other molecules. This

35 implies that p27^{Kip1} plays a normal role during the proliferative cell cycle and is not simply a response element for signals which induce growth arrest. The

abundance of "free" p27^{Kip1} that is able to interact with the cyclin E-Cdk2 complex might, therefore, be modulated by an upstream regulator, such as the cyclin D2-Cdk4 complex, which also binds to p27^{Kip1} directly. This
5   prevents association with cyclin E-Cdk2 and enables its functional activation, at least in vitro. The idea that p27 activity is governed by an upstream regulator does not exclude the possibility that the total cellular level of p27 may increase in arrested cells, and these
10 experiments have not directly compared the total amounts of p27 in prolifera-ting and arrested cells.

D-type cyclins are themselves targets of growth inhibitory signals (reviewed in Sherr, 1993). Their
15 synthesis is rapidly reduced in growth factor-deprived cells (Matsushime et al., 1991; Won et al., 1992; Kato et al., in press) and in contact inhibited cells (unpublished observations) leading to a reduction in cyclin D-Cdk4 levels (Matsushime et al., 1992). While
20 D-type cyclin levels are not greatly affected by TGF-ß blockade, TGF-ß does reduce synthesis of Cdk4 so that a net reduction in cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes is achieved nevertheless (Ewen et al., 1993b). In TGF-ß inhibited cells, where Cdk4 is limiting, expression of excess Cdk4
25 should lead to the formation of additional cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes and sequester p27^{Kip1}. In fact, enforced expression of Cdk4 in vivo reverses the block to Cdk2 activation in cells exposed to TGF-ß (Ewen et al., 1993b). However, the addition of Cdk4 alone to extracts
30 from TGF-ß treated cells in vitro does not reverse the interaction of p27^{Kip1} with cyclin E-Cdk2. Unlike complexes with cyclin E and Cdk2, which can be formed in vitro by mixing the recombinant proteins produced in insect cells, D-type cyclins and Cdk4 do not assemble efficiently
35 unless Sf9 cells are coinfected with baculoviruses encoding both components (Kato et al., 1993). Although the reasons underlying these differences in complex

formation have not been defined, all results are internally consistent and support the idea that cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes act upstream of cyclin E-Cdk2 by interacting with p27^{Kip1}. Although these ideas are based

5 upon many observations made in intact cells, the proposed pathway containing cyclin D-Cdk4, p27^{Kip1} and cyclin E-Cdk2 has been tested directly only in vitro. One might expect that Cdk2 will be regulated by additional mechanisms, and that other novel Cdk complexes in addition to cyclin

10 D2-Cdk4 could contribute to the titration of p27^{Kip1}.

It is not likely that the only role of cyclin D2-Cdk4 is to titrate p27^{Kip1}, but rather, complex accumulation is likely to trigger the Cdk4-mediated phosphorylation of

15 particular substrates necessary for G1 progression. Thus cyclin D complexed with catalytically inactive Cdk4 is sufficient to sequester p27^{Kip1}, but is unlikely to fully substitute for all essential Cdk4 functions in vivo.

20 One feature of p27^{Kip1} induced cell cycle arrest is that cells can accumulate inactive cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes. Recovery from cell cycle arrest, therefore, might not require synthesis of new cyclin E and assembly of new cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes. Rather the cell may make use of

25 this latent pool of inactive complexes when cell proliferation resumes. This might be essential under circumstances where the signals that promoted cyclin synthesis were transient, and absent when the growth inhibitory signals ceased. Thus far, however, conditions

30 have not been defined that allow re-activation of inactive cyclin E-Cdk2p27^{Kip1} complexes. In vitro, only cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes which assemble after titration of p27^{Kip1} are active, and the same may be true in vivo as well.

35

The presence of p27^{Kip1} in proliferating cells suggests that its role may not be restricted to inducing cell

cycle arrest in response to extracellular signals. It may also set the cyclin E threshold for execution of the G1 to S transition during each mitotic cycle. Cell fusion experiments have indicated that entry into S phase in

5   mammalian fibroblasts is controlled by an activator that accumulates continuously during G1 (Foumier and Pardee, 1975; Rao et al., 1977). By comparing the rate of S phase entry in mono- bi- and tri- nucleate cells it was concluded that the amount of this activator rather than

10 its concentration was critical in determining the start of S phase. These observations are consistent with a model in which the limiting step in Cdk2 activation is not assembly of the cyclin-Cdk2 complex, which should be concentration dependent, but instead involves the

15 assembly of a sufficient number of complexes to overcome a threshold level of a stoichiometric inhibitor, such as p27^{Kip1}. It is also pointed out that spontaneous decay of p27^{Kip1} inhibited complexes to free p27^{Kip1} and active cyclin-Cdk2 might occur with first order (exponential)

20 kinetics and could underlie the first order rate constants frequently reported for S phase entry in mammalian cells (Smith & Martin, 1973; Brooks et al., 1980).

25 p27^{Kip1} may enforce order during G1 progression
    Cyclin-Cdk complexes appear in a specific order as cells transit G1 (Sherr, 1993). If it is assumed that this temporal order is essential for normal G1 progression, then cells must solve the problem of restoring order

30 during recovery from cell cycle arrest. For example, contact inhibition and TGF-ß interfere with the accumulation of cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes, but do not affect synthesis of cyclin E- and cyclin A-Cdk2 complexes, which act later in the cell cycle. If the

35 cyclin E-Cdk2 and cyclin A-Cdk2 complexes were active during cell cycle arrest, then the normal order of Cdk action would be lost. p27^{Kip1} might ensure that this does

not happen by preventing activation of these pre-existing complexes during cell cycle arrest. In addition, if the activity of p27^{Kip1} is itself controlled by cyclin D2-Cdk4, then this would provide an efficient mechanism for maintaining Cdk2 inactive until cyclin D-Cdk4 complexes assemble and execute their functions.

II

Experimental Procedures

5   Metabolic labeling, immunoprecipitations and peptide
    mapping

    MvlLu cells were synchronized by contact inhibition,
    treated with TGF-b, metabolically labeled, lysed,
    immunoprecipitated with anti-Cdk2 antibody or

10 chromatographed on cyclin E-Cdk2 affinity columns. For
    peptide mapping, the 27kd band present in Cdk2
    immunoprecipitates and in the cyclin E-Cdk2 affinity
    column eluates was cut out from the gels, digested with
    0.1 μg of V8 protease, and resolved on 15-22.5% gradient

15 gels.

    Baculoviral proteins

    The human cyclin E cDNA (Koff et al., 1991) was tagged at
    the N-terminus with a hexahistidine sequence. This cDNA

20 was cloned into baculovirus transfer vector pVL1392, and
    expressed in Sf9 cells as described in the BaculoGold
    Transfection Kit (Pharmingen). Baculoviral proteins were
    prepared by the method of Desai et al., 1992.

25 Kipl purification

    Two hundred 150mm dishes of contact inhibited MvlLu cells
    (~2x10^{10} cells) were collected by trypsinization and lysed
    in hypotonic buffer by sonication. The extracts were
    clarified by centrifugation, heated to 100°C for 5 min and

30 clarified by centrifugation. Agarose-precleared extracts
    were allowed to bind to His-cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes
    immobilized on Ni^{++}-NTA-agarose. Specifically bound
    proteins were eluted with 6M guanidium hydrochloride
    solution, dialyzed overnight against 1xHBB buffer (25 mM

35 HEPES-KOH, pH 7.7, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl$_2$, 0.05% NP-40
    and 1 mM DTT) (Kaelin Jr et al., 1992) and acetone-
    precipitated.

63

Protein sequence analysis

Protein was fractionated by SDS-PAGE, electroblotted onto nitrocellulose, and the Ponceau S-stained 27 kDa band was excised and processed for internal amino acid sequence

5 analysis (Tempst et al., 1990). HPLC peak fractions (over trypsin background) were analyzed by a combination of automated Edman degradation and matrix-assisted laser-desorption (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry. Mass analysis (on 2% aliquots) was carried out using a model LaserTec

10 Research MALDI-TOF instrument (Vestec), and a-cyano-4-hydroxy cinnamic acid as the matrix. Chemical sequencing (on 95% of the sample) was done using an Applied Biosystems 477A sequenator optimized for femtomole level analysis.

15

Kip1 cDNA cloning and Northern blot analysis

RT-PCR reactions were performed using degenerate oligo-nucleotides as primers and total RNA from contact-inhibited MvlLu cells as template. The combination of one

20 pair of primers (see Figure 9A) yielded a 135 bp fragment that was used to screen a 1ZAPII cDNA library prepared from MvlLu cells. The mouse Kip1 cDNA was obtained from a 1EXlox mouse embryo cDNA library (Novagen), and the human Kip1 cDNA was obtained from a 1gt11 kidney cDNA

25 library (Clontech). Poly(A)⁺ RNA blots were hybridized with a PCR-derived fragment of the mouse Kip1 cDNA labeled by random priming.

In vitro translation

30 A NdeI-XhoI fragment containing the coding region of the mouse Kip1 cDNA (nucleotides 1-591) was subcloned to pCITE2a (Novagen). This construct encodes a fusion protein containing a C-terminal hexahistidine sequence and 6 amino acids from the vector at the N-terminus of

35 Kip1. In vitro transcription and translation were performed using Red Nova lysate (Novagen).

<u>Recombinant Kip1</u>

A 591bp PCR generated NheI-XhoI fragment of the mouse
Kip1 cDNA containing the full length coding region was
subloned into pET21a (Novagen), yielding a construct that
5   encodes Kip1 with a C-terminal hexahistidine sequence.
The protein was expressed in BL21(DE3) bacteria and
purified by sonicating cells in a solution containing 8M
urea, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 20 mM imidazole, clarified
by centrifu-gation and bound to Ni^{++}-NTA agarose for 1 h
10 at 4 °C. The column was washed with a 6M to 0.75 M urea
reverse gradient in 0.5M sodium chloride, 50 mM Tris (pH
7.4), and 20% glycerol and eluted with 200 mM imidazole,
20 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 1M KCl, 100 mM EDTA. The eluate was
dialysed overnight against 1xHBB buffer and stored at -
15 80°C until use.

<u>In vitro kinase and Cdk2 activation assays</u>

H5 insect cell extracts containing baculovirally-
expressed cyclins and Cdks were incubated with
20 recombinant Kip1 for 30 min at 37°C, precipitated with
anti-HA antibody, and the histone H1 kinase activity of
these complexes was assayed (Koff et al., 1993). Rb
kinase reactions were done according to Matsushime et al.
(1991). The phosphorylation of the histone H1 band and Rb
25 band were quantitated with Phosphorimager (Molecular
Dynamics).

Hypotonic cell extracts from exponentially growing A549
cells were incubated with baculoviral His-cyclin E
30 protein, with or without Kip1, at 37°C for 30 min.
Mixtures were then diluted 10-fold in 1 x NP40 RIPA
buffer containing 20 mM imidazole and incubated with Ni^{++}-
NTA-agarose at 4°C for 1h. One portion of the samples was
run on 12% SDS-PAGE, and immunoblotted with anti-Cdk2
35 antibody (Koff et al., 1993).

<u>Kip1 transfections and flow cytometry analysis</u>

The mouse Kip1 cDNA (nucleotides -82 to +591) was subcloned into pCMV5 (Attisano et al., 1993). R-1B cells were cotransfected with 0.5 μg/ml of pCEXV-3 containing murine CD16 cDNA (Kurosaki and Ravetch, 1989) and 3 μg/ml

5   of pCMV5 alone, or with 3 μg/ml of pCMV5-Kip1 (Attisano et al., 1993). CD16 immunostained cells (Wirthmueller et al., 1992) were analyzed by flow cytometry using FACScan (Becton-Dickinson) and Multicycle software (PHOENIX Flow Systems).

10

Results

Purification and cloning of Kip1

Lysates from contact-inhibited Mv1Lu cells were heated to

15 100 °C, cleared of insoluble material, and allowed to bind to a cyclin E-Cdk2 affinity column. Elution with 6 M guanidium hydrochloride yielded recombinant Cdk2 released from the column, and the 27 kd protein Kip1. Dialyzed aliquots of this sample had strong inhibitory activity

20 towards cyclin E-Cdk2 in histone H1 kinase assays, and this activity was shown to coelute from SDS-PAGE gel slices with Kip1. The Kip1 yield from two separate preparations ($\sim$2x10^{10} cells each) was 0.3 μg and 1 μg, respectively.

25

In order to confirm that Kip1 interacts with Cdk2 in vivo, metabolically labeled extracts were immunoprecipitated from contact-inhibited Mv1Lu cells using anti-Cdk2 antibodies (Figure 8B). In addition to

30 Cdk2, the precipitate contained a 27 kd band whose peptide map, after limited digestion with V8 protease, was identical to that of Kip1 purified from metabolically-labeled cells by cyclin E-Cdk2 affinity chromatography (Figure 8C). These results provided

35 further evidence that the Cdk inhibitor purified by binding to cyclin E-Cdk2 in vitro was associated with Cdk2 in quiescent cells.

Various Kipl tryptic peptide sequences were obtained by automated Edman degradation and used to design degenerate oligonucleotide primers for cDNA amplification by the reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).

5   A PCR product amplified out of reverse-transcribed Mv1Lu mRNA was used to screen a Mv1Lu cDNA library. This yielded one single positive clone that encoded the sequences obtained from the purified protein (Figure 9A). Screening of cDNA libraries from human kidney and mouse

10 embryo with the Kipl cDNA yielded clones of highly related sequence. The human and mouse Kipl cDNAs (Genbank Accession Numbers U10906 and U09968) had open reading frames of 594 and 591 bp, respectively, starting with an ATG codon in a favorable translation initiation context

15 and preceded by stop codons (data not shown). Compared to these open reading frames, the mink clone (Genbank Accession Number U09966) was incomplete, and ended at nucleotide 534 (Figure 9A).

20 The Kipl cDNA encodes a predicted protein of 198 amino acids (22,257 daltons) in human and 197 amino acids (22,208 daltons) in mouse. These values are smaller than the 27 kd value obtained with the purified mink protein by SDS-PAGE. To resolve this discrepancy, a cDNA encoding

25 the mouse Kipl sequence was constructed, and tagged at the C-terminus with a hexahistidine sequence (~1 kd mass). In vitro transcrip-tion and translation of this cDNA yielded a product that bound specifically to Ni^{++}-NTA-agarose and migrated as a 28 kd protein on SDS-PAGE

30 gels (Figure 8C), confirming that the cloned cDNA encodes full-length Kipl and that this protein migrates on SDS-PAGE somewhat slower that its calculated molecular mass.

Kipl is highly conserved and related to Cip1/WAF1

35 The predicted human, mouse and mink Kipl amino acid sequences are highly related, showing ~90 % identity (Figure 9A). A Genbank search revealed that, at the amino

67

acid level, Kip1 shows significant homology only to
Cip1/WAF1. The similarity was largely limited to a 60-
amino acid segment in the N-terminal half of the protein.
This region was 44% identical to the corresponding region
5   in Cip1/WAF1 (Figure 9B). Like Cip1/WAF1, Kip1 has a
putative bipartite nuclear localization signal (Dingwall
and Laskey, 1991) near the C-terminus (Figure 9B). Yet
unlike Cip1/WAF1, the Kip1 sequence does not have a
putative zinc finger motif in the N-terminal region, and
10   has a C-terminal extension of 23 amino acids that
contains a consensus Cdc2 phosphorylation site (Figure
9B).

Cdk inhibitory activity

15   Pure recombinant Kip1 tagged with hexahistidine at the C-
terminus inhibited the histone H1 kinase activity of
human cyclin A-Cdk2, cyclin E-Cdk2 and cyclin B1-Cdc2
complexes when assayed under linear reaction conditions
(Figures 10A and 10B) whereas a mock sample from bacteria
20   transformed with vector alone did not. Cyclin E-Cdk2 was
inhibited half-maximally at 0.5 nM Kip1 (Figure 10B).
Complete inhibition of cyclin A-Cdk2 required an eight-
fold higher concen-tration, and this concentration was
not sufficient to completely block cyclin B1-Cdc2 (Figure
25   10B). Addition of Kip1 to cyclin E-Cdk2, cyclin A-Cdk2 or
cyclin D2-Cdk4 complexes inhibited their ability to
phosphorylate a GST-Rb fusion product (Figure 10C and D).
The relative sensitivity of cyclin E-Cdk2 and cyclin A-
Cdk2 to inhibition by Kip1 in these assays paralleled
30   their sensitivity in the histone H1 kinase assays
(compare Figures 10B and 10D). Approximately 10 nM cyclin
and 10 nM Cdk were used in these assays, but the actual
concentration of cyclin:Cdk complexes is not known.

35   Cdk inhibitory domain

It was investigated whether the inhibitory activity of
Kip1 resided in the region of similarity to Cip1/WAF1. A

52-amino acid peptide [Kip1(28-79)] corresponding to this region in Kip1 (Figure 10E) was produced recombinantly and purified with a C-terminal hexahistidine tag. This peptide inhibited Rb phosphorylation by cyclin A-Cdk2

5   with a potency that was close to that of full length Kip1 (Figure 10E) and inhibited cyclin E-Cdk2 or cyclin D2:Cdk4 less effectively. Versions of this Kip1 region missing three amino acids at the N-terminus or fifteen at the C-terminus, were much weaker as Cdk inhibitors, and

10   deletion of seven N-terminal amino acids yielded a product with no inhibitory activity (Figure 10E). The peptide Kip1[(104-152)] which has little sequence similarity to Cip1/WAF1, was inactive as a Cdk inhibitor (Figure 10E).

15

Kip1 prevents Cdk2 activation

Kip1 was originally identified as a factor whose presence in extracts from quiescent cells rendered Cdk2 refractory to activation by phosphorylation at Thr^{160}. In order to

20   determine if Kip1 could block Cdk activation, its effect on cyclin E-dependent Cdk2 activation in extracts from exponentially growing cells was assayed (Koff et al., 1993). A549 human lung carcinoma cell extracts were incubated with histidine-tagged cyclin E which was then

25   retrieved and assayed for associated histone H1 kinase activity (Figure 11A). Addition of histidine-tagged Kip1 to the cell extracts markedly decreased the level of cyclin E-associated kinase activity (Figure 11A). In parallel assays, the retrieved cyclin E was subjected to

30   SDS-PAGE and western blotting with anti-Cdk2 antibodies. Cell extracts that did not receive Kip1 yielded cyclin E-associated Cdk2 in a form that corresponds to Cdk2 phosphorylated at Thr^{160} (Gu et al., 1992) (Figure 11B). In contrast, cyclin E-associated Cdk2 from extracts that

35   received Kip1 was exclusively in the inactive form (Figure 11B). Collectively, these results suggested that Kip1 binding to preactive cyclin E-Cdk2 complexes in

vitro prevented Thr^{160} phosphorylation and activation of Cdk2.

Kip 1 overexpression inhibits cell entry into S phase

Mouse Kip1 subcloned into a mammalian expression vector was transfected into MvlLu cells under conditions in which up to 65% of the cell population takes up and transiently expresses transfected plasmids (Attisano et al., 1993). The rate of ^{125}I-deoxyuridine incorporation into DNA was reduced 70% in cells transfected with Kip1 compared to cells transfected with vector alone (Table III).

Table III
Kip1 blocks entry into S phase

Time after transfection	Vector	^{125}I-deoxyuridine incorporation[a]	Percentage of cells in S phase[b]
24 h	pCMV5	27,581 ± 5,126	26 ± 5
	pCMV5-Kip1	8,386 ± 1,250	9 ± 2
43 h	pCMV5	5,126 ± 47	35 ± 2
	pCMV5-Kip1	1,510 ± 140	7 ± 1

The TGF-b receptor-defective R-1B cell line was cotransfected with a human CD16 expression vector and pCMV5 or pCMV5 containing the mouse Kip1 cDNA. Assays were conducted at the indicated times after transfection. a, ^{125}I-deoxy-uridine incorporated over a 3 h period by the entire cell population. Data are the average ± S.D. of triplicate determinations. b, Transfected cells were immunostained with anti-CD16 and analyzed for DNA content. Data are the average of two separate experiments, and show the range of values.

To determine the effect on cell cycle distribution, Kip1

was cotransfected with a CD16 expression vector (Kurosaki
and Ravetch, 1989) that allowed flow cytometric
separation of the transfected cells based on CD16
immunofluorescence. The CD16⁺ population cotransfected
5 with Kip1 showed a larger proportion of cells in G1 phase
and a smaller proportion in S phase than the CD16⁺
population cotransfected with vector alone (Table III),
suggesting that Kip1 overexpression obstructed cell entry
into S phase. Cell numbers after transfection indicated
10 that Kip1 did not cause cell death (data not shown).

Kip1 mRNA distribution and levels in quiescent and
proliferating cells
The level of endogenous Kip1 mRNA expression in various
15 human tissues was determined by Northern blot analysis.
The only mRNA detected was a species of 2.5 kb present at
similar levels in all tissues tested, although it was
somewhat higher in skeletal muscle and lower in liver and
kidney (Figure 12A). Kip1 mRNA levels were similar in
20 exponentially proliferating and contact-inhibited Mv1Lu
cells, and did not change when cells were released from
contact inhibition by being plated at low density in the
presence of serum (Figure 12B). Addition of TGF-b to
cells released from contact-inhibition also did not
25 affect Kip1 mRNA levels (Figure 12B). These results
indicate that the regulation of Kip1 by extracellular
antiproliferative signals occurs at a post-
transcriptional level.

30 **Discussion**

A family of Cdk inhibitors
Human Kip1 encodes a protein of 198 amino acids that is
highly conserved (~90 % identity) in mouse and mink. Its
35 most distinctive feature is a 60-amino acid region in the
N-terminal half that has amino acid sequence similarity
to Cip1/WAF1 (El-Deiry et al., 1993; Harper et al.,

1993; Xiong et al., 1993). Like Cip1/WAF1, Kip1 contains a potential nuclear localization signal in the C-terminal region. In Kip1, this region also contains a consensus Cdc2 kinase site that might play a role in feed-back
5 regulation by their target kinases.

The structural similarity between Kip1 and Cip1/WAF1 defines a family of mammalian Cdk inhibitors with different regulatory properties. Kip1 is involved post-
10 transcription-ally in the action of extracellular signals (present work) and its silencing in exponentially growing cells correlates with binding to a heat-labile component. In contrast, Cip1/WAF1 is regulated transcriptionally by p53, senescence and cell quiescence. Kip1 and Cip1/WAF1
15 are more effective against G1 Cdks than against mitotic Cdks. However, Kip1 was more effective against cyclin E-Cdk2 than against cyclin A-Cdk2 (or cyclin D2-Cdk4) whereas in similar assays, Cip1/WAF1 was more effective against cyclin A-Cdk2 (Harper et al., 1993). Kip1
20 effectiveness is likely defined by its binding affinity for a given cyclin-Cdk complex.

The Kip1 region that is similar to Cip1/WAF1 is sufficient to inhibit Cdk activity when tested as a 52-
25 amino acid peptide in vitro. This 52 amino acid segment contains the sequence LFGPVN which corresponds to the longest un-interrupted stretch of identity to Cip1/WAF1 and, interestingly, is similar to the FAR1 sequence LSQPVN located in a region required for interaction with
30 CLN2-CDC28 (Peter et al., 1993).

Cdk inhibition at two levels
Kip1 can inhibit both the process of Cdk activation and the kinase activity of cyclin-Cdk complexes assembled and
35 activated in intact cells. Kip1 was originally identified as a factor whose presence in extracts of quiescent cells rendered them unable to activate Cdk2 by phosphorylation

72

at Thr^{160}. Indeed, recombinant Kip1 inhibits Cdk2 Thr^{160} phosphorylation and activation in vitro. Although Kip1 could act as an inhibitor of the Cdk-activating kinase, previous results tend to argue against this possibility.

5　The dual effects of Kip1, both on Cdk2 activation and Cdk2 activity, might relate to the fact that Thr^{160} is located in a loop that closes the substrate-binding cleft in the Cdk2 structure (DeBondt et al., 1993). It is conceivable that binding of Kip1 to this region might

10　interfere with Thr^{160} phosphorylation as well as with the catalytic function of activated Cdk2.

Function in the cell cycle

Cyclin E-Cdk2 and cyclin D-Cdk4 are rate limiting for G1

15　progression (Jiang et al., 1993; Ohtsubo and Roberts, 1993; Quelle et al., 1993). Inhibition of these kinases by Kip1 in vivo would render cells unable to reach that transition. The strong reductions in the rate of DNA synthesis and the proportion of cells in S phase caused

20　by Kip1 transfection are consistent with this possibility and with a role of Kip1 as mediator of extracellular growth inhibitory signals.

As cells released from contact inhibition move closer to

25　S phase, their extracts contain progressively lower levels of Kip1 activity, and this decline can be prevented by TGF-b addition early in G1 phase. However, the present results show that contact-inhibited cells and TGF-b-treated cells have Kip1 mRNA levels equal to those

30　of proliferating cells. Furthermore, extracts from proliferating cells yield active Kip1 when they are heated transiently at 100°C. One interpretation of these observations is that Kip1 is progressively sequestered by binding to a heat-labile component as cells progress

35　through G1, and this process can be prevented by TGF-b. Mitogens and antimitogens might regulate Kip1 activity or availability by controlling its binding to a silencing

protein. Alternatively, Kip1 might be a passive regulator whose uniform levels could ensure that active Cdks become available only when their levels reach the threshold imposed by binding to Kip1. In the latter situation, even small effects of mitogens and antimitogens on cyclin or Cdk protein levels could become amplified by the existence of that threshold.

74

References

Attisano, L., Cárcamo, J., Ventura, F., Weis, F.M.B.,
5 Massagué, J., and Wrana, J.L. (1993). Identification of
human activin and TGF-b type I receptors that form
heteromeric kinase complexes. Cell 75, 671-680.

Barbet, N. and Carr, A. (1993). Fission yeast weel
10 protein kinase is not required for DNA damage-dependent
mitotic arrest. Nature 364, 824-827.

Blow, J.J. and Nurse, P. (1990). A cdc2-like protein is
involved in the initiation of DNA replication in Xenopus
15 egg extracts. Cell 62, 855-862.

Boyle, W.J.. Van Der Geer, P., and Hunter,T. (1991)
Phosphopeptide mapping and phosphoamino acid analysis by
two-dimensional separation on thin-layer cellulose
20 plates. Methods in Enzymology 201:110-149.

Brooks, R., Bennett, D. and Smith J. (1980). MamMalian
cell cycles need two random transitions. Cell 19,
493-504.
25

Chang,F. and Herskowitz, I. (1990).Identification of a
gene necessary for cell cycle arrest by a negative growth
factor of yeast: FAR1 is an inhibitor of a G1 cyclin,
CLN2. Cell 63:999-1011.
30

Dasso, M. and Newport, J. (1990). Completion of DNA
replication is monitored by a feedback system that
controls the initiation of mitosis in vitro: studies in
Xenopus. Cell 61, 811-823.
35

DeBondt, H.L., Rosenblatt, J., Jancarik, J., Jones, H.D.,
Morgan, D.O., Kim, S-H. (1993). Crystal structure of

cyclin-dependent kinase 2. Nature 363, 595-602.

Desai, D., Gu, Y. and Morgan, D. (1992) Activation of
human cyclin-dependent kinases in vitro. Mol. Biol. Cell
3, 571-582.

Dingwall, C. and Laskey, R.A. (1991). Nuclear targeting
sequences: a consensus? Trends. Biochem. Sci. 16, 478-
481.

Dowdy, S., Hinds, P., Louie, K., Reed, S., Arnold, A.
.Ind Weinberg, R. (1993) Physical interaction of the
retinoblastoma protein with human D cyclins. Cell 73,
499-511.

Dunphy, W. and Newport, J. (1989). Fission yeast p13
blocks mitotic activation and tyrosine dephosphorylation
of the Xenopus cdc2 protein kinase. Cell 58, 181-191.

D'Urso, G., MarTaccino, R.L., Marshak, D.R., and Roberts,
J.M. (1990). Cell cycle control of DNA replication by a
homologue from human cells of the p34-cdc2 protein
kinase. Science 250, 786-791.

El-Deiry, W.S., Tokino, T., Velculescu, V.E., Levy, D.B.,
Parsons, R., Trent, J.M., Lin, D., Mercer, E., Kinzler,
K.W., and Vogelstein, B. (1993). WAF1, a potential
mediator of p53 tumor suppression. Cell 75, 817-825.

Elledge, S. and Spottswood, M. (1991) A new human p34
protein kinase CDK2, identified by complementation of a
cdc28 mutation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae, is a homolog
of the Xenopus Egl gene. EMBO J. 10, 2653-2659.

Elledge, S., Richman, R. Hall, F., Williams R. Logsdon,
N. and Harper.J. (1992) CDK2 encodes a 33 kd cyclin
A-associated protein kinase and is expressed before CDC2

76

in the cell cycle. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 89. 2907-2911.

Enoch, T and Nurse, P. (1990). Mutation of fission yeast
5   cell cycle control genes abolishes dependence of mitosis on DNA replication. Cell 60:665-673.

Ewen, M., Sluss, K., Sherr, C.J., Matsushime, H., Kato, J.Y., and Livingston, D. M. (1993a) Functional
10 interactions of the retinoblastoma protein with mammalian D-type cyclins. Cell 73, 487-497.

Ewen, M., Sluss, H., Whitehouse, L. and Livingston, D. (1993b). cdk4 modulation by TGF-ß leads to cell cycle
15 arrest. Cell, in press.

Fang, F. and Newport, J. (1991). Evidence that the G1-S and G2-M transitions are controlled by different cdc2 proteins in higher eukaryotes. Cell 66:731-742.
20

Fesquet, D., Labbe, J.C., Derancourt, J., Capony,J.P., Galas, S., Girard, F., Lorca, T., Shuttleworth, J., Doree, M., and Cavadore, J.C. (1993). The MO15 gene encodes the catalytic subunit of a protein kinase that
25 activates cdc2 and other cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) through phosphorylation of Thr161 and its homologues. EMBO J. 12, 3111-3121.

Fournier, R.E. and Pardee, A. (1975). Cell cycle studies
30 of mononucleate and cytochalasin-B-induced binucleate fibroblasts. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 72, 869-873.

Furakawa, Y., Piwnica-Worms, H., Ernst, T.J., Kanakura, Y., and Griffin, J.D. (1990). cdc2 gene expression at the
35 to S transition in human T lymphocytes. Science 250, 805-808.

Girard, F., Strausfeld, U., Fernandez, A. and Lamb, N. (1991). Cyclin A is required for the onset of DNA replication in mammalian fibroblasts. Cell 67: 1169-1179.

5   Gould, K.L and Nurse, P. (1989). Tyrosine phosphorylation of the fission yeast cdc2+ protein kinase regulates entry into mitosis. Nature 342, 39-45.

Gould, K., Moreno, S., Owen, D., Sazer, S. and Nurse, P. 10 (1991). Phosphorylation at Thr 167 is required for Schizosaccharomyces pombe p34CDC2 function. EMBO J. 10, 3297-3309.

Gu, Y., Rosenblatt, J., and Morgan, D. (1992). Cell cycle 15 regulation of CDK2 activity by phosphorylation of Thr160 and Tyr15. EMBO J. 11, 3995-4005.

Hadwiger, J., Wittenberg, C., Richardson, H., Lopes, M., and Reed, S. (1989). A family of cyclin homologs that 20 control the G1 phase in yeast. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86, 6255-6259.

Harper, J.W., Adami, G.R., Wei, N., Keyomarsi, K., and Elledge, S.J. (1993). The p21 cdk-interacting protein 25 Cip1 is a potent inhibitor of G1 cyclin-dependent kinases. Cell 75, 805-816.

Hartwell, L. (1991). Twenty -five years of cell cycle genetics. Genetics 129:975-980.
30
Hartwell, L. and Weinert, T. (1988). Checkpoints: controls that ensure the order of the cell cycle events. Science 246. 629-634.

35 Hartwell, L., Culotti, J., Pringle, J. and Reid, B. (1974) Genetic control of the cell division cycle in yeast. Science 183, 46-51.

Heald, R., McLoughlin, M., and McKeon, F. (1993). Human Wee1 maintains mitotic timing by protecting the nucleus from cytoplasmically activated Cdc2 kinase. Cell 74, 463-474.

Hinds, P., Mittnacht, S., Dulic, V., Arnold, A., Reed, S. and Weinberg, R. (1992). Regulation of retinoblastoma protein functions by ectopic expression of human cyclins. Cell 70, 993-1006.

Howe, P., Draetta, G., and Loef, E. (1991). Transforming growth factor ß1 inhibition of p34cdc2 phosphorylation and histone H1 kinase activity is associated with G1/S-phase growth arrest. Mol. Cell. Biol. 11, 1185-1194.

Hoyt, M. Totis, L. and Roberts, B.T. (1991). S. cerevisiae genes required for cell cycle arrest in response to loss of microtubule function. Cell 66, 507-517.

Jiang, W., Kahn, S.M., Zhou, P., Zhang, Y.-J., Cacace, A.M., Infante, A.S., Doi, S., Santella, R.M., and Weinstein, I.B. (1993). Overexpression of cyclin D1 in rat fibroblasts causes abnormalities in growth control, cell cycle progression and gene expression. Oncogene 8, 3447-3457.

Kaelin Jr, W.G. , Krek, W., Sellers, W.R., DeCaprio, J.A., Ajchenbaum, F., Fuchs, C.S., Chittenden, T., Li, Y., Farnham, P.J., Blanar, M.A., Livingston, D.M., and Flemington, E.K. (1992). Expression cloning of a cDNA encoding a retinoblastoma-binding protein with E2F-like properties. Cell 70, 351-364.

Kaelin, W.G. Jr., Krek, W., Sellers, W.R., DeCaprio, J.A., Ajchenbaum, F., Fuchs, C.S., Chittenden, T., Li, Y., Farnham, P.J., Blanar, M.A.,

Kato, J.Y. and Sherr, C.J. (1993). Inhibition of granulocyte differentiation by G1 cyclins D2 and D3, but not D1. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA, in press.

5 Kato, J.Y. Matsushime, H., Hiebert, S. Ewen, M. and Sherr, C. (1993). Direct binding of cyclin D to the retinoblastoma gene product and pRb phosphorylation by the cyclin D-dependent kinase, cdk4. Genes and Development. 7, 331-342.
10

Koff, A., F. Cross, A. Fisher, J. Schumacher, K. Leguelle, M. Philippe, J.M. Roberts. (1991). Human cyclin E, a new cyclin that interacts with two members of the CDC2 gene family. Cell 66: 1217-1228.
15

Koff, A., Giordano, A., Desai, D., Yamashita, K., Harper, W., Elledge, S., Nishimoto, T., Morgan, D., Franza, R., and Roberts, J. (1992) Formation and activation of a cyclin E/CDK2 complex during the G1 phase of the human
20 cell cycle. Science 257: 1689-1694.

Koff, A., Ohtsuki, M., Polyak, K., Roberts, J., and Massague, J. (1993) Negative regulation of G1 in mammalian cells: Inhibition of cyclin E-dependent kinase
25 by TGF-ß. Science 260: 536-539.

Krek, W. and Nigg, E. (1991). Differential phosphorylation of vertebrate p34cdc2 kinase at the G1/S and G2/M transitions of the cell cycle: Identification of
30 major phosphorylation sites. EMBO J. 10, 305-316.

Kumagai, A. and Dunphy, W. (1991) The cdc25 protein controls tyrosine dephosphorylation of the cdc2 protein in a cell free system. Cell 64, 903-914.
35

Kurosaki, T. and Ravetch, J.V. (1989). A single amino acid in the glycosyl phosphatidylinositol attachement

domain determines the membrane topology of FcδRIII. Nature 342, 805-807.

Laiho, M., DeCaprio, J., Ludlow, J., Livingston, D. and Massague, J. (1990). Growth inhibition by TGF-B linked to suppression of Retinoblastoma protein phosphorylation. Cell 62, 175-185.

Lew, D.J., V. Dulic, and S.1. Reed. (1991). Isolation of three novel human cyclins by rescue of G1 cyclin (Cln) function in yeast. Cell: 66: 1197-1206.

Li, R. and Murray, A. (1991). Feedback control of mitosis in budding yeast. Cell 66, 519-531

Livingston, D.M., Flemington, E.K. (1992). Expression cloning of a cDNA encoding a Retinoblastoma-binding protein with E2F-like properties. Cell 70:351-364.

Lundgren, D., Walworth, N., Booher, R., Dembski, M., Kirschner, M., and Beach, D. (1991). mik1 and wee1 cooperate in the inhibitory tyrosine phosphorylation of cdc2. Cell 64, 1111-1122.

Matsushime, H., Roussel, M., Ashmun, R. and Sherr, C.J. (1991). Colony stimulating factor 1 regulates novel cyclins during the G1 phase of the cell cycle. Cell, 65, 701-713.

Matsushime, H., Ewen ,M. Strom, D., Kato, J.-Y., Hanks, S., Roussel, M. and Sherr, C. (1992). Identification and properties of an atypical catalytic subunit (p34PSK-J3/cdk4) for mammalian D-type G1 cyclins. Cell 71, 323-334.

Matsushime, H., Roussel, M.F., Ashnun, R.A., and Sherr, C.J. (1991). Colony-Stimulation Factor 1 Regulates Novel

Cyclins during the G1 Phase of the cell cycle. Cell 65, 701-713.

Mendenhall, M. (1993). An inhibitor of p34 CDC28 protein
5   kinase activity from Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Science
259, 216-219.

Nash, R., Tokiwa, G., Anand, S., Erickson, K., alld
Futcher, A.B. (1988). The WHI gene of Saccharomyces
10   cerivisiae tethers cell division to cell size and is a
cyclin homolog. EMBO J. 7. 4335-4346.

Nurse, P. (1990). Universal control mechanism regulating
onset of M-phase. Nature 344, 503-508.
15

Ohtsubo, M. and Roberts, J. (1993). Cyclin dependent
regulation of G1 in mammalian fibroblasts. Science:
259,1908.

20   Pagano, M., Pepperkok, R., Verde, F., Ansorge,W., and
Dreaetta, G. (1992) Cyclin A is required at two points in
the human cell cycle. EMBO J., 11, 961-971.

Pagano, M., Pepperkok, R., Lukas, J., Baldin, B.,
25   Ansorge, W., Bartek, J. and Draetta, G. (1993).
Regulation of the cell cycle by the cdk2 protein kinase
in cultured human fibroblasts. J. Cell. Biol. 121.
101-111.

30   Pardee, A.B. (1974). A restriction point for control of
normal animal cell proliferation. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.
USA 71. 1286-1290.

Pardee, A.B. (1989). G1 events and regulation of cell
35   proliferation. Science 246, 603-608.

Paris, S., Le Guellec, R., Couturier, A., Le Guellec, K.,

Omilli, F., Camonis, J., MacNeill, S., and Philippe, M. (1991). Cloning by differential screening of a Xenopus cDNA coding for a protein highly homologous to cdc2. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88, 1029-1043.

Peter, M., Gartner, A., Horecka, J. Ammerer, G. and Herskowitz, I. (1993). FAR1 links the signal transduction pathway to the cell cycle machinery in yeast. Cell 73, 747-760.

Poon, R. Yamashita, K., Adamczewski, J., Hunt, T., and Shuttleworth, J. (1993). The cdc2-related protein p40 MO15 is the catalytic subunit of a protein kinase that can activate p33 CDK2 and p34 CDC2. EMBO J. 12, 3123-3132.

Quelle, D., Ashmun, R., Shurtleff, S., Kato, J.Y., Bar-Sagi, D., Roussel, M., and Sherr, C.J. (1993). Over expression of mouse D-type cyclins accelerates G1 phase in rodent fibroblasts. Genes and Development 7, 1559-1571.

Rao, P., Sunkara, P. and Wilson, B. (1977). Regulation of DNA synthesis: Age-dependent cooperation among G1 cells upon fusion. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 74, 2869-2873.

Reid, B. and Hartwell, L. (1977). Regulation of mating in the cell cycle of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. J. Cell Biol. 75, 355-365.

Rosenblatt, J., Gu, Y. and Morgan, D. (1992). Human cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (CDK2) is activated during the S and G2 phase of the cell cycle and associates with cyclin A. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 89, 2824-2828.

Rowley, R., Hudson, J., and Young, P. (1992). The weel protein kinase is required for radiation-induced mitotic

delay. Nature 356, 353-355.

Sambrook, et al. (1989). Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory
Manual, 2nd Ed.

Sherr, C. (1993). Mammalian G1 cyclins. Cell 73,
1059-1065.

Smith, J., and Martin, L. (1973). Do cells cycle? Proc.
Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 70, 1263-1267.

Smythe, C. and Newport, J. (1992) Coupling of mitosis to
the completion of S phase in Xenopus occurs via
modulation of the tyrosine kinase that phosphorylates p34
CDC2. Cell 68, 787-797.

Solomon, M. J., Lee, T. and Kirschner, M. (1991). Role of
phosphorylation in p34 CDC2 activation: identification of
an activating kinase. Mol. Biol. Cell 3, 13-27.

Solomon, M.J., Harper, J., and Shuttleworth, J. (1993).
CAK, the p34 CDC2 activating kinase, contains a protein
identical or closely related to p40 MO15. EMBO J. 12,
3133-3142.

Sorger, P. and Murray, A. (1992). S phase feedback
control in budding yeast independent of tyrosine
phosphorylation of p34-CDC28. Nature 355, 365-368.

Stueland, C. Lew, D., Cismowski, M., and Reed, S. (1993)
Full activation of p34 CDC28 histone H1 kinase activity
is unable to promote entry into mitosis in
checkpoint-arrested cells of the yeast Saccharomyces
cerevisiae. Mol. Cell. Biol. 13, 3744-3755.

Tempst, P., Link, A.J., Riviere, R.L., Fleming, M., and
Elicone, C. (1990). Internal sequence analysis of

84

proteins separated on polyacrylamide gels at the sub-microgram level: improved methods, applications and gene coding strategies. Electroph. 11, 537-553.

5   Tsai, L., Harlow, E. and Meyerson, M. (1991) Isolation of the human Cdk2 gene that encodes the cyclin A- and adenovirus E1A-associated p33 kinase. Nature 33, 555-557.

Tsai, L., Lees, E., Haha, B., Harlow, E., and Riabowol,K.
10   (1993). The cdk2 kinase is required for the G1-to-S phase transition in mammalian cells. Oncogene 8, 1593-1602.

Walworth, N. Davey, S. and Beach, D. (1993) Fission yeast cell protein kinase links the rad checkpoint pathway to
15   cdc2. Nature 363, 368-371.

Weinert, T. and Hartwell, L. (1989). The RAD9 gene controls the cell cycle response to DNA damage in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Science 241, 317-322.
20
Wirthmueller, U., Kurosaki, T., Murakami, M.S., and Ravetch, J.V. (1992). Signal transduction by FcδRIII (CD16) is mediated through the δ chain. J. Exp. Med. 175, 1381-1390.
25
Wittenberg, C., Sugimoto, K., and Reed, S.I. (1990). G1-specific cyclins of S. cerevisiae: cell cycle periodicity, regulation by mating pheromone, and association with the p34-CDC28 protein kinase. Cell 62,
30   225-237.

Won, K., Xiong, Y., Beach, D. and Gilman, M. (1992) Growth-regulated expression of D-type cyclin genes in human diploid fibroblasts. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 89,
35   9910-9914.

Xiong, Y., Zhang, H. and Beach, D. (1992) D-type cyclins

associate with multiple protein kinases and the DNA
replication and repair factor PCNA. Cell 71, 505-514.

Xiong, Y., Zhang, H., and Beach (1993). Subunit
rearrangement of the cyclin-dependent kinases is
associated with cellular transformation. Genes and Dev.
7, 1572-1583.

Xiong, Y., Hannon, G.J., Zhang, H., Casso, D., Kobayashi,
R., and Beach, D. (1993). p21 is a universal inhibitor of
cyclin kinases. Nature 366, 701-704.

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated protein having an apparent molecular weight of about 27 kD as measured by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and capable of binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin E-Cdk2 complex.

2. A recombinant nucleic acid molecule which encodes the protein of claim 1.

3. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 2, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is a DNA molecule.

4. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 3, wherein the DNA molecule is a cDNA molecule.

5. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 4, wherein the cDNA molecule is a mink cDNA molecule.

6. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 5, wherein the mink cDNA molecule have substantially the same nucleotide sequence as described in Figures 13A and 13B.

7. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 4, wherein the cDNA molecule is a mouse cDNA molecule.

8. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 7, wherein the mouse cDNA molecule have substantially the same nucleotide sequence as described in Figures 14A and 14B.

9. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 4,

wherein the cDNA molecule is a human cDNA molecule.

10.   The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 9, wherein the human cDNA molecule have substantially the same nucleotide sequence as described in Figures 15A and 15B.

11.   The recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 2, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

12.   A vector comprising the recombinant nucleic acid molecule of claim 4.

13.   The vector of claim 12, wherein the vector is a plasmid.

14.   The plasmid of claim 13, designated pCMV5 p27kip1 (ATCC Accession No. _____).

15.   The vector of claim 13, wherein the vector is a virus.

16.   A host vector system for the production of a protein having an apparent molecular weight of about 27 kD as measured by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and capable of binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin E-Cdk2 complex, which comprises the vector of claim 13 in a suitable host.

17.   The host vector system of claim 16, wherein the suitable host is a bacterial cell.

18.   The host vector system of claim 16, wherein the suitable host is an eucaryotic cell.

88

19.   The host vector system of claim 18, wherein the
      eucaryotic cell is an insect cell.

20.   A method for producing a protein having an apparent
 5   molecular weight of about 27 kD as measured by SDS
      polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and capable of
      binding to and inhibiting the activation of a cyclin
      E-Cdk2 complex, which comprises growing the host
      vector system of claim 16 under conditions
10   permitting the production of the protein and
      recovering the protein produced thereby.

21.   A method of determining whether an agent is capable
      of specifically inhibiting the ability of p27
15   protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2
      complex which comprises:
      (a)   contacting suitable amounts of p27 protein,
            cyclin E, Cdk2 and the agent under suitable
            conditions;
20   (b)   subjecting the p27, cyclin E, Cdk2, and agent
            so contacted to conditions which would permit
            the formation of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex
            in the absence of p27 protein;
      (c)   quantitatively determining the amount of active
25   cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed; and
      (d)   comparing the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2
            complex so formed with the amount of active
            cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the absence of
            the agent, a greater amount of active cyclin E-
30   Cdk2 complex formed in the presence of the
            agent than in the absence of the agent
            indicating that the agent is capable of
            specifically inhibiting the ability of p27
            protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-
35   Cdk2 complex.

22.   A method of determining whether an agent is capable

of specifically enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex which comprises:

(a)   contacting suitable amounts of p27 protein, cyclin E, Cdk2 and the agent under suitable conditions;

(b)   subjecting the p27, cyclin E, Cdk2, and agent so contacted to conditions which would permit the formation of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the absence of p27 protein;

(c)   quantitatively determining the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed; and

(d)   comparing the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex so formed with the amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the absence of the agent, a lesser amount of active cyclin E-Cdk2 complex formed in the presence of the agent than in the absence of the agent indicating that the agent is capable of specifically enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex.

23.   A method of treating a subject having a hyperprolifera-tive disorder which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an agent capable of specifically enhancing the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the activation of cyclin E-Cdk2 complex in the hyperproliferative cells of the subject, so as to thereby treat the subject.

24.   The method of claim 23, wherein the subject is a human.

25.   The method of claim 23, wherein the hyperproliferative disorder is selected from the

group consisting of cancer and hyperplasia.

26.   A   method   of   treating   a   subject   having   a
       hypoprolifera-tive   disorder   which   comprises
       administering to the subject a therapeutically
       effective amount of an agent capable of specifically
       inhibiting the ability of p27 protein to inhibit the
       activation   of   cyclin   E-Cdk2   complex   in   the
       hypoproliferative cells of the subject, so as to
       thereby treat the subject.

27.   The method of claim 26, wherein the subject is a
       human.

28.   The   method   of   claim   26,   wherein   the
       hypoproliferative disorder is an ulcer.

29.   A method of diagnosing a hyperproliferative disorder
       in a subject which disorder is associated with the
       presence of a p27 protein mutation in the cells of
       the   subject,   which   comprises   determining   the
       presence of a p27 protein mutation in the cells of
       the subject, said mutation being associated with a
       hyperproliferative   disorder,   so   as   to   thereby
       diagnose   a   hyperproliferative   disorder   in   the
       subject.

30.   The method of claim 29, wherein the subject is a
       human.

31.   The   method   of   claim   29,   wherein   the
       hyperproliferative disorder is cancer.

32.   A pharmaceutical composition which comprises an
       effective amount of a recombinant virus capable of
       infecting a suitable host cell, said recombinant
       virus comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim

2, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

33.   A method for treating a subject suffering from a
      hyperproliferative disorder associated with the
5   presence of a p27 protein mutation in the cells of
      the subject, which comprises administering to the
      subject an amount of the pharmaceutical composition
      of claim 32 effective to treat the subject.

10   34.   The method of claim 33, wherein the subject is a
      human.

     35.   The method of claim 33, wherein the
      hyperproliferative disorder is cancer.

15
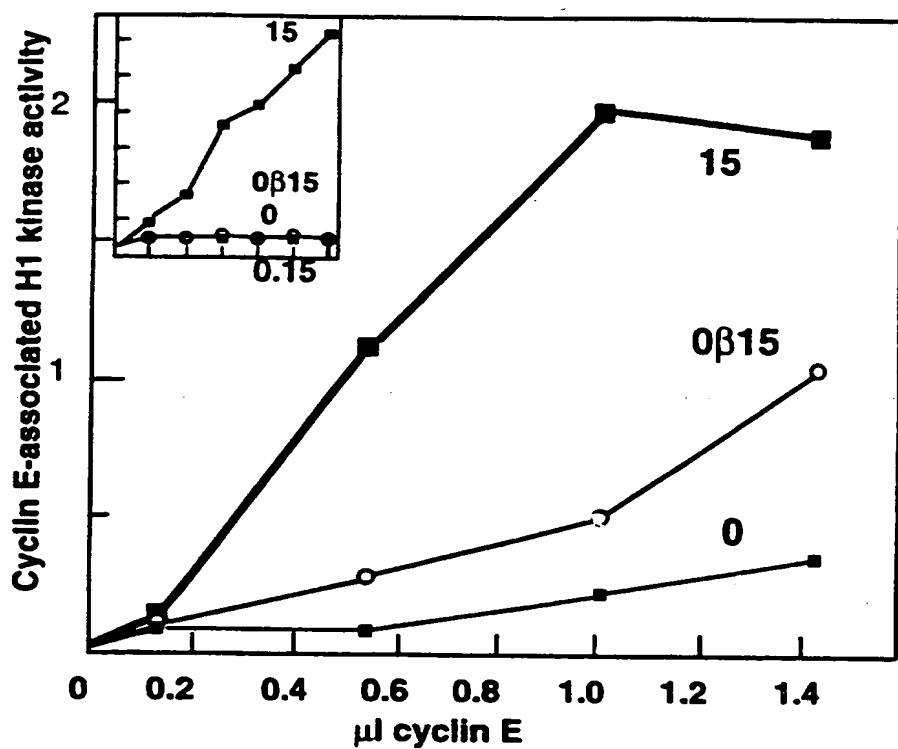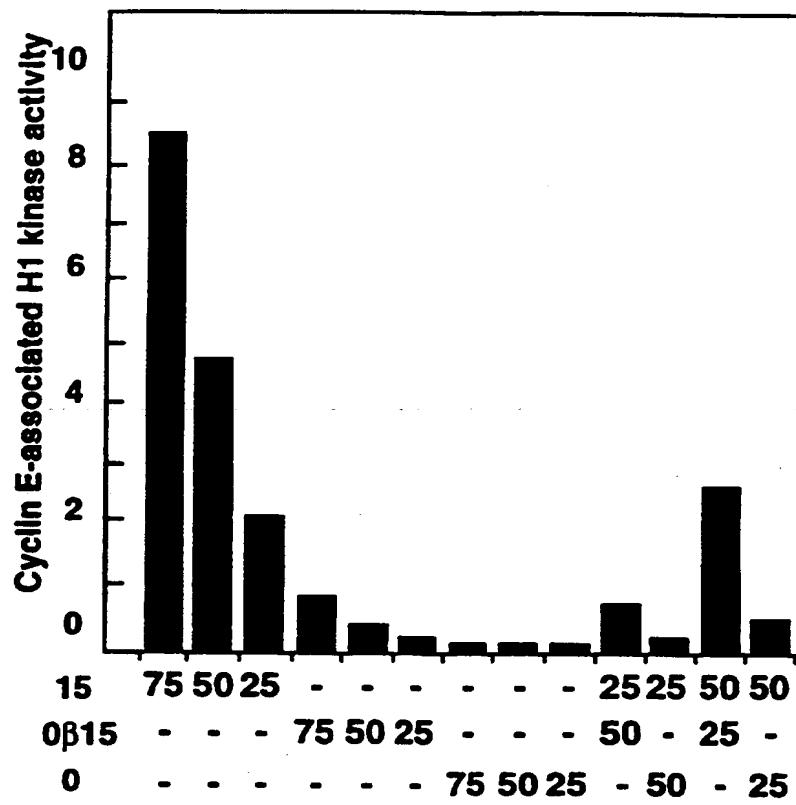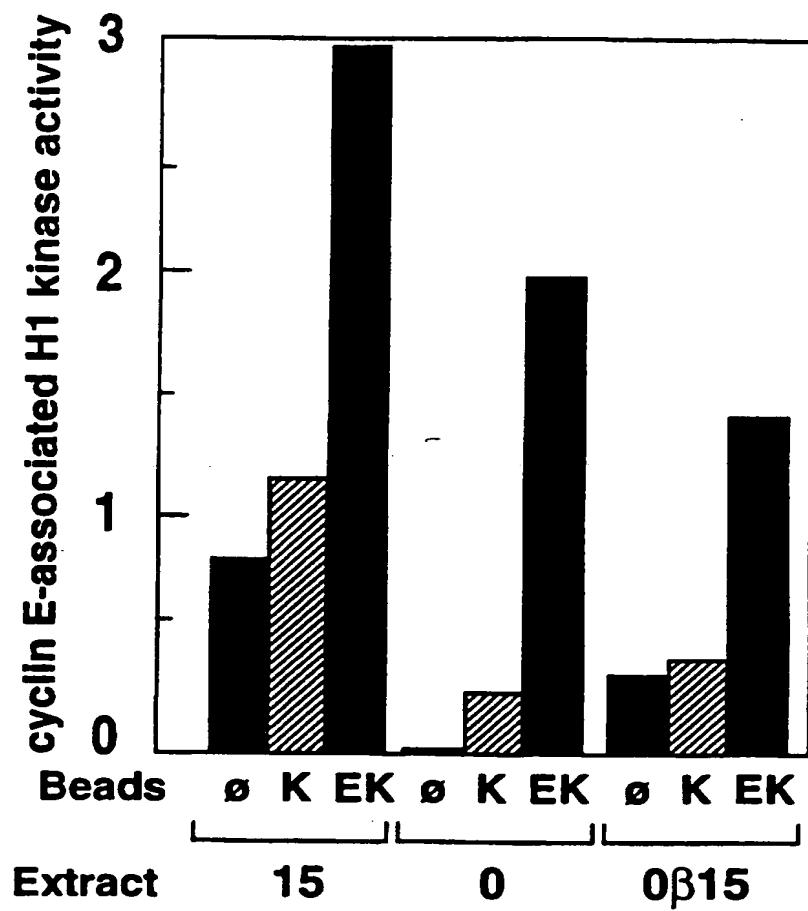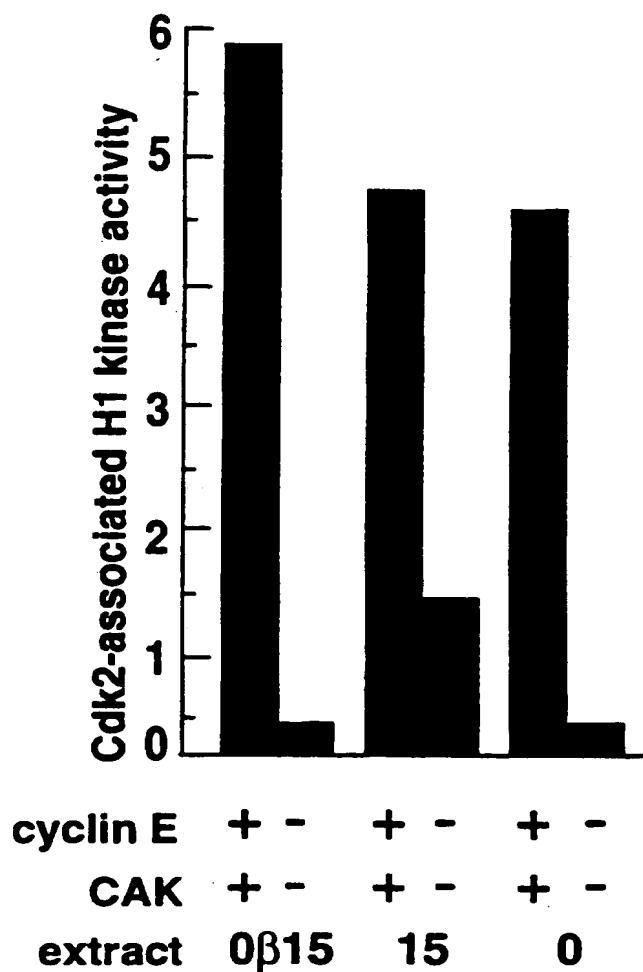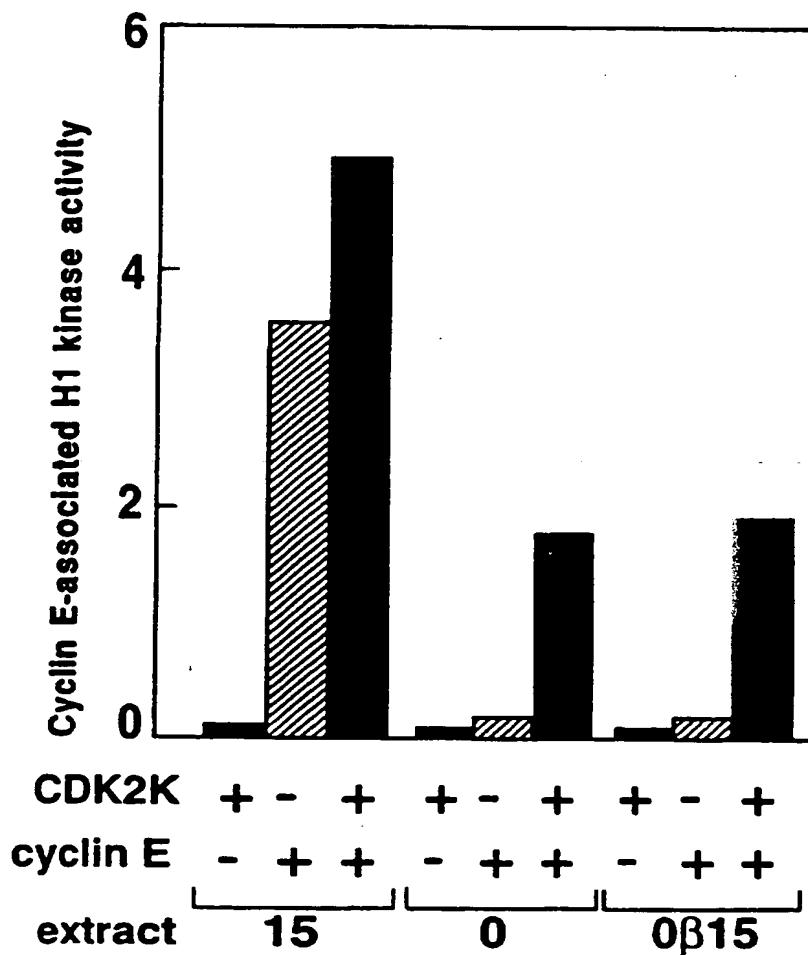
FIGURE 1A

FIGURE 1B

FIGURE 2A

FIGURE 2B

FIGURE 2C

FIGURE 3A

FIGURE 3B

FIGURE 4A

FIGURE 4B

FIGURE 5A

Cell extracts

FIGURE 5B

FIGURE 5C

FIGURE 5D

Cell extracts

0   15   0β15

kd

- 68

- 45

34 kd → - 31
27 kd →

- 16
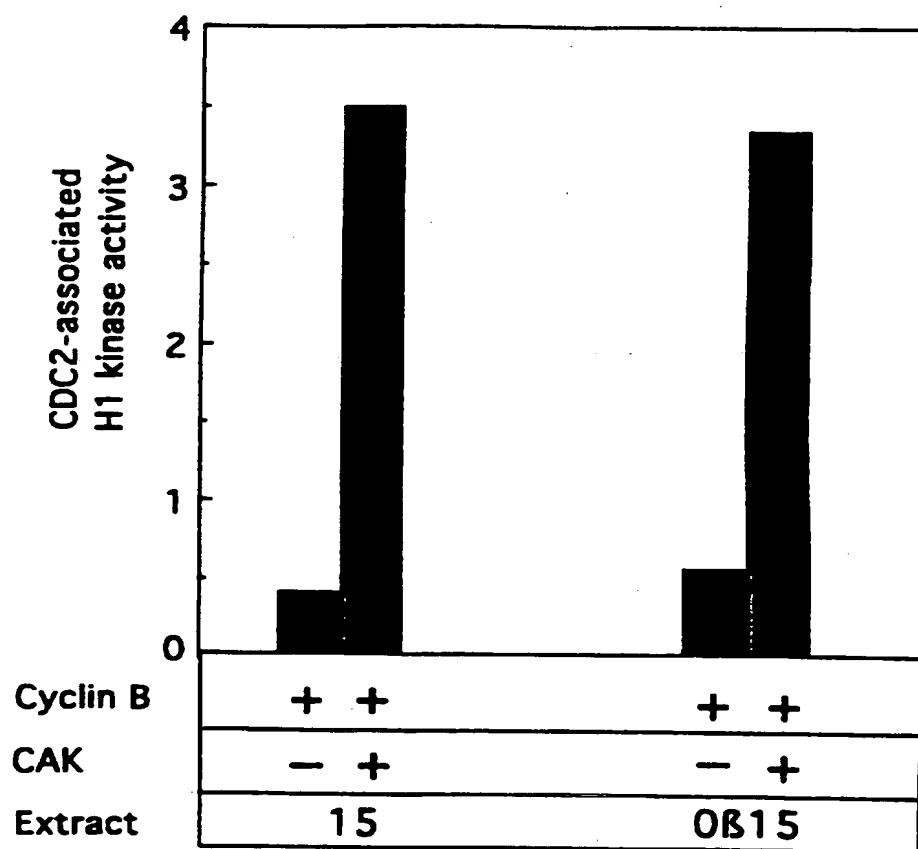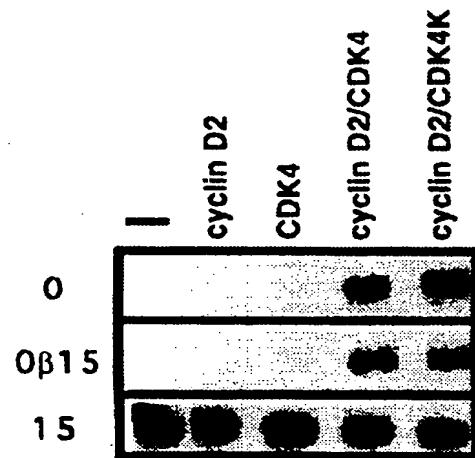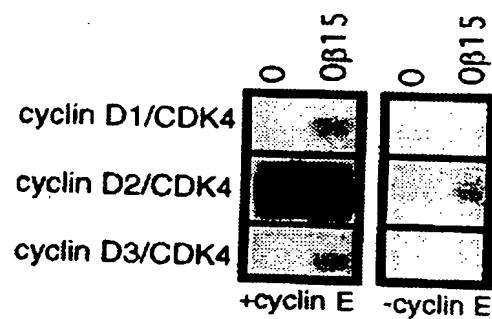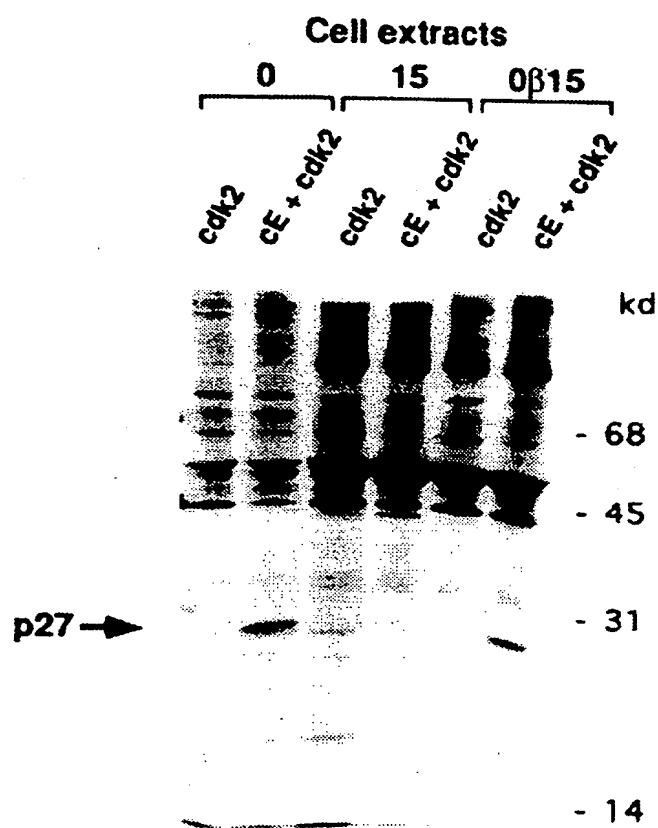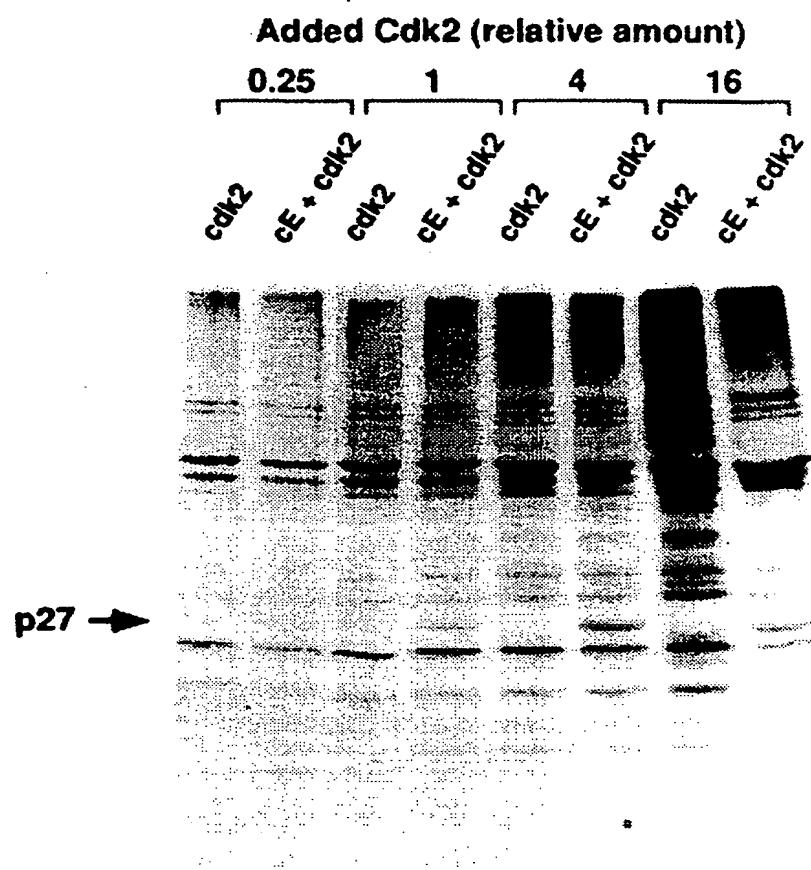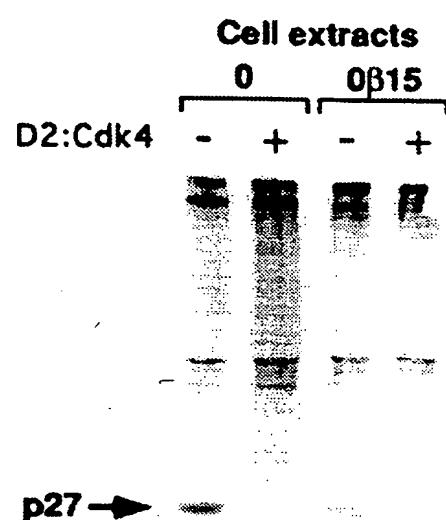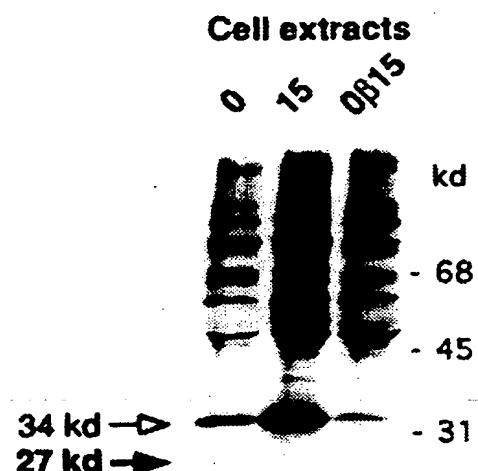
anti-Cdk4 i.p.
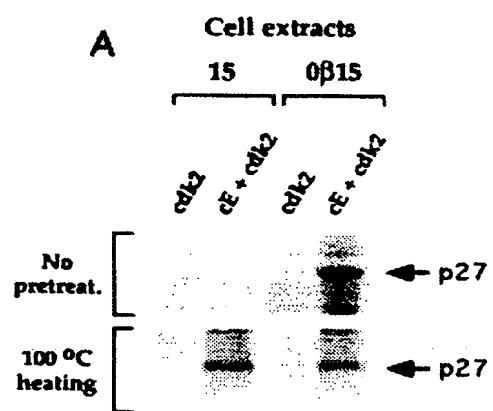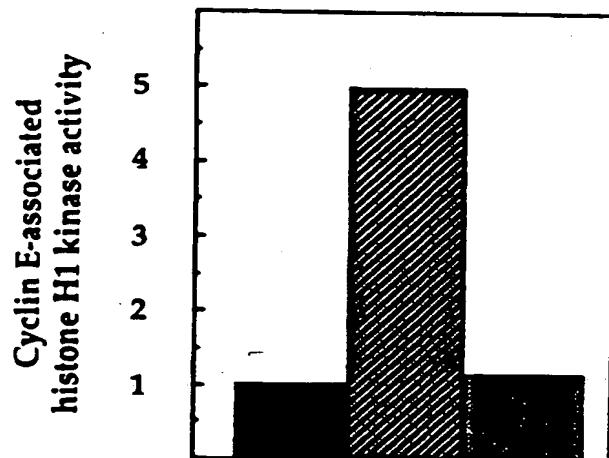
FIGURE 6A

FIGURE 6B

Additions:

100°C-Heated Exp. cell extract	−	−	+
Cyclin E	−	+	+
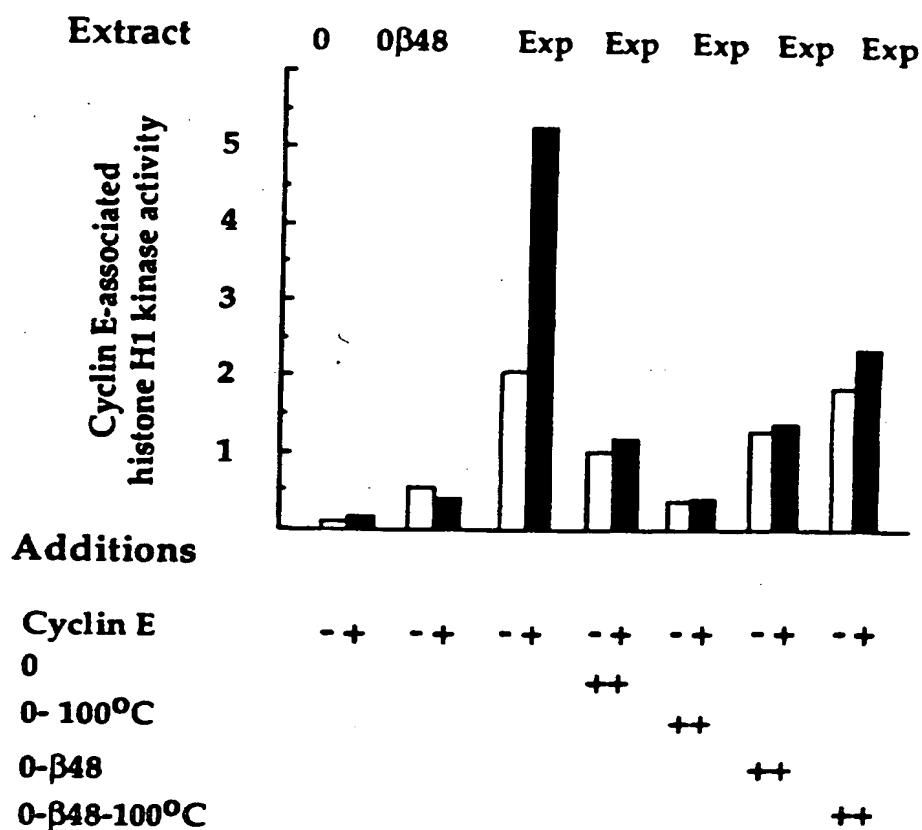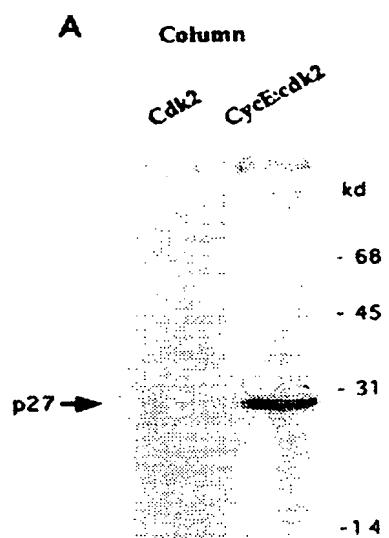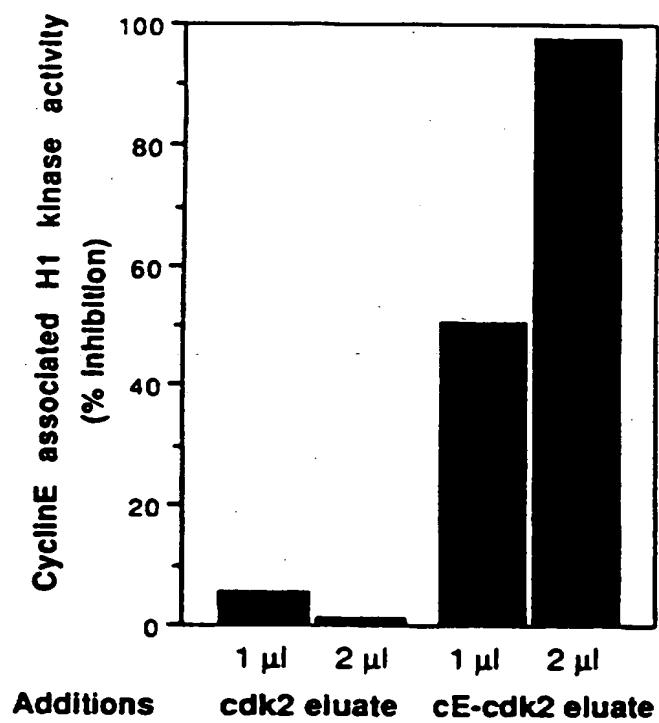
FIGURE 6C

FIGURE 7A

FIGURE 7B

FIGURE 7C

FIGURE 7D

H1   histone

FIGURE 8D
In vitro translation
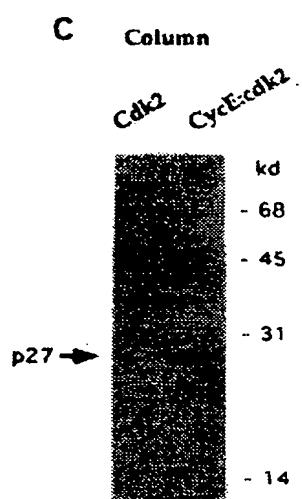
FIGURE 8C
Peptide mapping
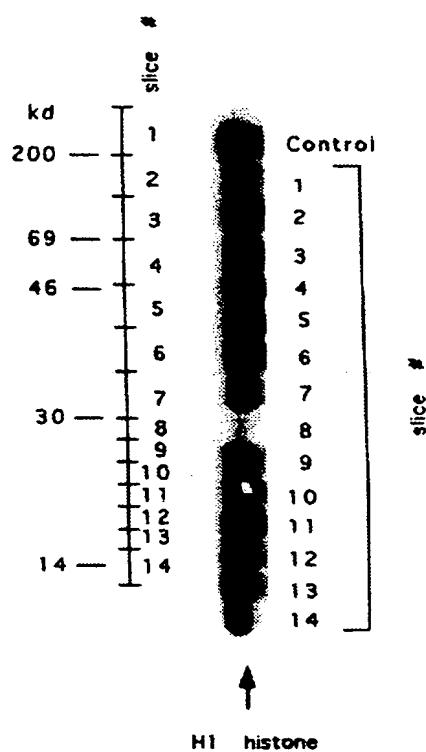
FIGURE 8B
Immuno-precipitation
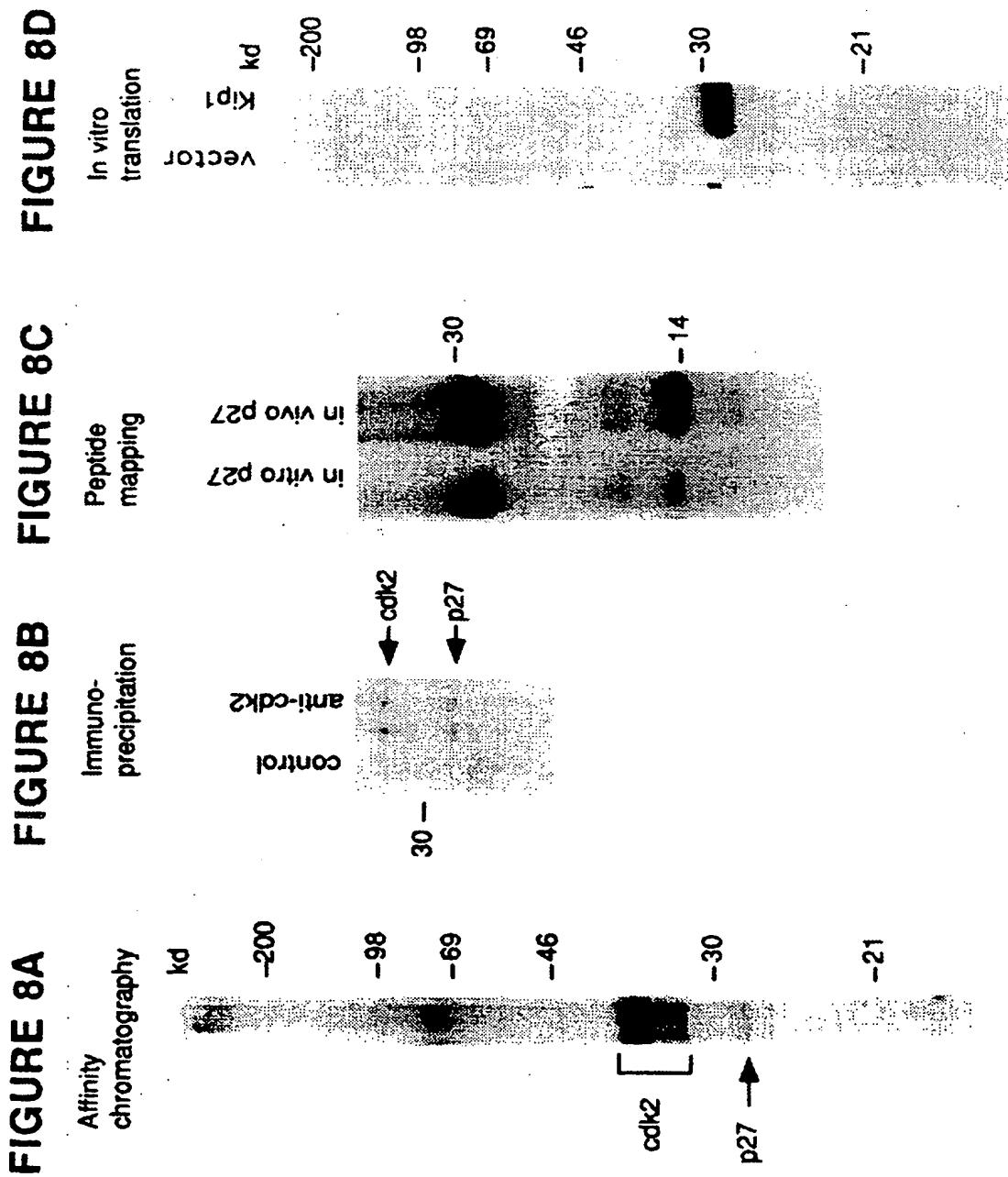
FIGURE 8A
Affinity chromatography

FIGURE 9A

```
                        20                      40
mk kip1  MSNVRVSNGSPSLERMDARQAEYPKPSACRNLFGPVNHEELTRDLEKHRF
m  kip1  .....................DH......................C.
h  kip1  ......................H............D..........C.


                        70                      90
mk kip1  DMEEASQRKWNFDFQNHKPLEGKYEWQEVEKGSLPEFYYRPPRPPKGACK
m  kip1  ...........................R.......R..........S...
h  kip1  .................................................


                        120                     140
mk kip1  VPAQESQDVSGTRQAVPLMGSQANSEDTHLVDQKTDTADNQAGLAEQCTG
m  kip1  .L.........S.......I..........R.....MP.SS.........P.
h  kip1  ..........S.P.A..I.AP.........P...PS.S.T......A.


                        170                     190
mk kip1  IRKRPATDDSSPQNKRANRTEENVSDGSxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
m  kip1  M.....AE...S.................PNAGTVEQTPKKPGLRR-QT
h  kip1  ..........T.....................S............R..
```

FIGURE 9B

```
h kip1  MSNVRVSNGSPSLERMDARQAEHPKPSACRNLFGPVDHEELIRDLEKHCR    ::
h cip1         MSEPAGDVRQNPCGSKACRLFGPVDSEQLSRDCDALMA    ::

h kip1  DMEEASQRKWNFDFQNHKPLEGKYEWQEVEKGSLPEFYYRPPRPPKGACK   :::
h cip1  GCIQEARERWNFDFVTETPLEGDFAWERVRGLGLEKLYLPTGPRRGRDEL    ::

h kip1  VPAQESQDVSGSRRRLPLIGAPANSEDTHLVDPKTDPSDSQTGLAEQCAG   :::
h cip1  GGGRRPGTSPALLQGTAEEDHVDLSLSCTLVPRSGEQAEGSPGGPGDSQG   ::?

h kip1  IRKRPATDDSSTQ-NKRANRTEENVSDGSPNAGSVEQTPKKPGLRRRQT*   :::
h cip1  -RKRRQTSMTDFYHSKRRLIFSKRKP*                          ::-
```
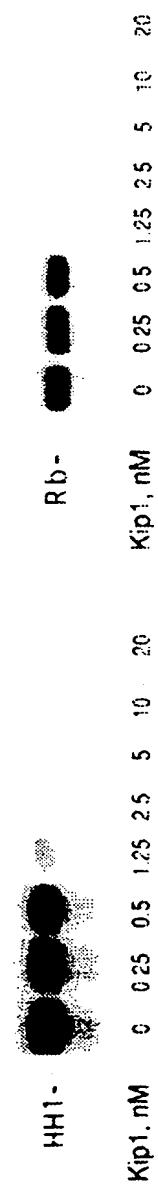
FIGURE 10C

FIGURE 10A
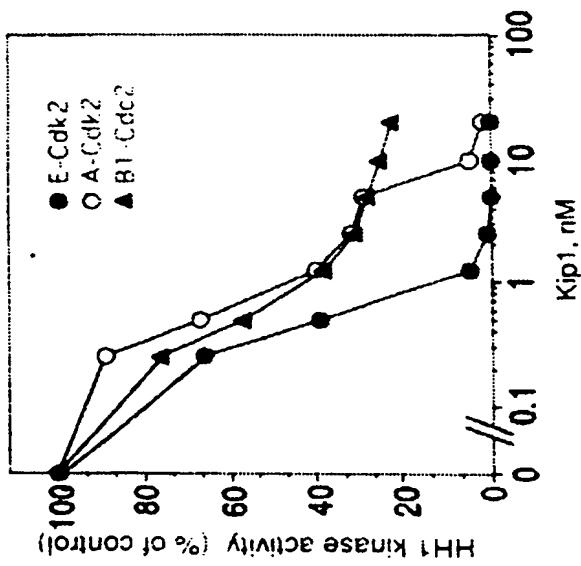
FIGURE 10D

FIGURE 10B

FIGURE 10E
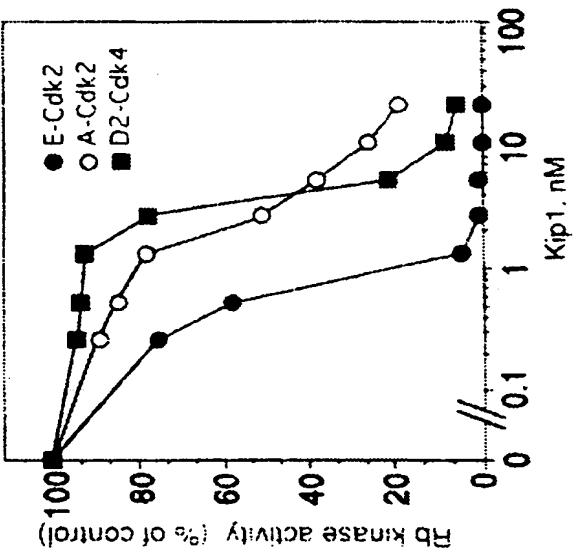
Product	Relative Activity		
	A:K2	E:K2	D2:K4
Kip1	100	100	100
Kip1(28-79)	25	5	1
Kip1(31-79)	0.1	0.03	0.1
Kip1(35-79)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Kip1(28-64)	1.5	0.1	n.d.
Kip1(104-152)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

FIGURE 11A

histone H1 kinase activity

Kip1   −   +

FIGURE 11B

Kip1   −   +

Cdk2

Cdk2
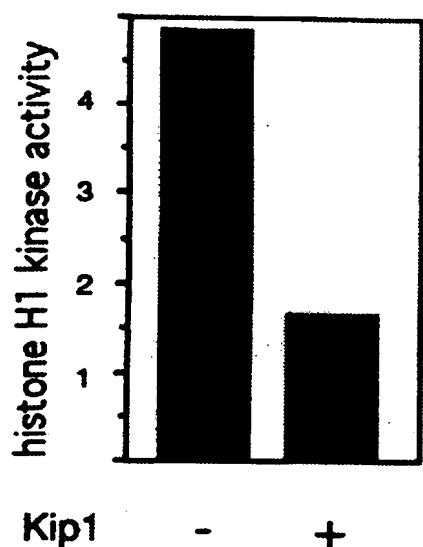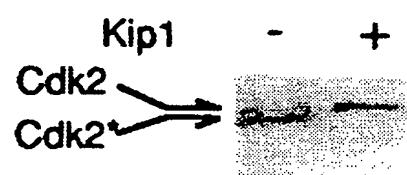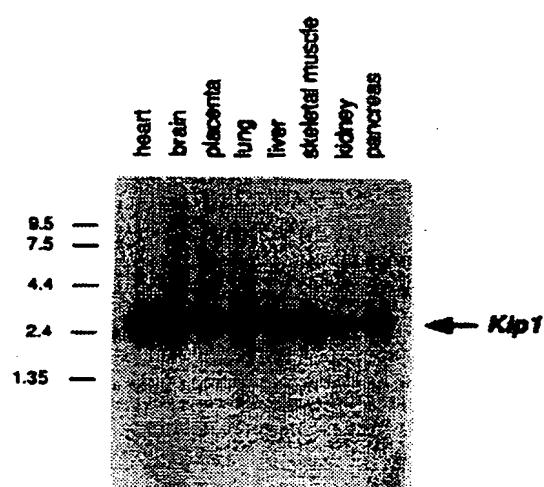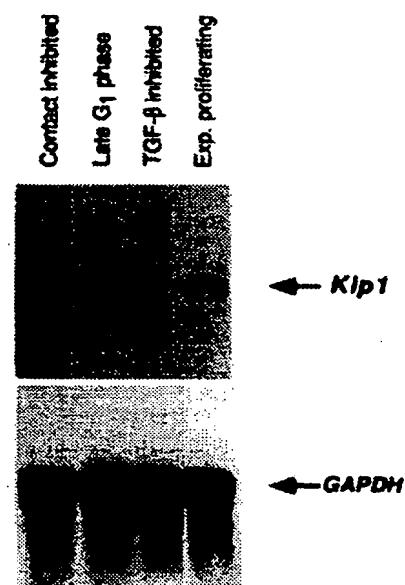
FIGURE 12A

FIGURE 12B

FIGURE 13A

```
ATG TCA AAC GTG CGG GTG TCT AAC GGG AGC CCG AGC CTG GAG CGG ATG    48
Met Ser Asn Val Arg Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Pro Ser Leu Glu Arg Met
 1                   5                  10                  15

GAC GCC AGA CAG GCG GAG TAC CCC AAG CCC TCC GCC TGC AGA AAC CTC    96
Asp Ala Arg Gln Ala Glu Tyr Pro Lys Pro Ser Ala Cys Arg Asn Leu
                20                  25                  30

TTC GGC CCG GTC AAC CAC GAA GAG CTG ACC CGG GAC TTG GAG AAG CAC   144
Phe Gly Pro Val Asn His Glu Glu Leu Thr Arg Asp Leu Glu Lys His
            35                  40                  45

CGC AGA GAC ATG GAA GAG GCA AGC CAG CGC AAG TGG AAT TTT GAT TTC   192
Arg Arg Asp Met Glu Glu Ala Ser Gln Arg Lys Trp Asn Phe Asp Phe
        50                  55                  60

CAG AAT CAC AAG CCC CTG GAG GGC AAA TAC GAG TGG CAG GAG GTG GAG   240
Gln Asn His Lys Pro Leu Glu Gly Lys Tyr Glu Trp Gln Glu Val Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

AAG GGC AGC TTG CCG GAG TTC TAC TAC AGA CCC CCG CGG CCA CCC AAA   288
Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Glu Phe Tyr Tyr Arg Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Lys
                85                  90                  95
```

FIGURE 13B

```
GGC GCC TGC AAG GTG CCG GCG CAG GAG AGC CAG GAC GTC AGC GGG ACC    336
Gly Ala Cys Lys Val Pro Ala Gln Glu Ser Gln Asp Val Ser Gly Thr
        100             105             110

CGG CAG GCC GTG CCT TTA ATG GGG TCT CAG GCA AAC TCA GAG GAC ACA    384
Arg Gln Ala Val Pro Leu Met Gly Ser Gln Ala Asn Ser Glu Asp Thr
        115             120             125

CAC TTG GTA GAC CAA AAG ACT GAC ACG GCG GAC AAC CAG GCT GGC TTA    432
His Leu Val Asp Gln Lys Thr Asp Thr Ala Asp Asn Gln Ala Gly Leu
        130             135             140

GCG GAG CAG TGC ACT GGG ATC AGG AAG CGA CCG GCC ACA GAC GAT TCC    480
Ala Glu Gln Cys Thr Gly Ile Arg Lys Arg Pro Ala Thr Asp Asp Ser
        145             150             155             160

TCT CCT CAA AAC AAA AGA GCC AAC AGA ACA GAA GAA AAT GTC TCA GAC    528
Ser Pro Gln Asn Lys Arg Ala Asn Arg Thr Glu Glu Asn Val Ser Asp
        165             170             175

GGT TCC                                                            534
Gly Ser
```

FIGURE 14A

```
ATG TCA AAC GTG AGA GTG TCT AAC GGG AGC CCG AGC CTG GAG CGG ATG    48
Met Ser Asn Val Arg Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Pro Ser Leu Glu Arg Met
  1          5               10               15

GAC GCC AGA CAA GCG GAT CAC CCC AAG CCT TCC GCC TGC AGA AAT CTC    96
Asp Ala Arg Gln Ala Asp His Pro Lys Pro Ser Ala Cys Arg Asn Leu
            20                  25               30

TTC GGC CCG GTC AAT CAT GAA GAA CTA ACC CGG GAC TTG GAG AAG CAC   144
Phe Gly Pro Val Asn His Glu Glu Leu Thr Arg Asp Leu Glu Lys His
            35              40                  45

TGC CGG GAT ATG GAA GAA GCG AGT CAG CGC AAG TGG AAT TTC GAC TTT   192
Cys Arg Asp Met Glu Glu Ala Ser Gln Arg Lys Trp Asn Phe Asp Phe
            50              55                  60

CAG AAT CAT AAG CCC CTG GAG GGC AGA TAC GAA TGG CAG GAG GTG GAG   240
Gln Asn His Lys Pro Leu Glu Gly Arg Tyr Glu Trp Gln Glu Val Glu
 65             70                  75              80

AGG GGC AGC TTG CCC GAG TTC TAC TAC AGG CCC CGC CCC AAG           288
Arg Gly Ser Leu Pro Glu Phe Tyr Tyr Arg Pro Arg Pro Lys
 85             90                  95

AGC GCC TGC AAG GTG CTG GCG CAG GAG AGC CAG GAT GTC AGC GGG AGC   336
Ser Ala Cys Lys Val Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gln Asp Val Ser Gly Ser
100                 105                 110
```

FIGURE 14B

```
CGC CAG GCG GTG CCT TTA ATT GGG TCT CAG GCA AAC TCT GAG GAC CGG    384
Arg Gln Ala Val Pro Leu Ile Gly Ser Gln Ala Asn Ser Glu Asp Arg
        115             120             125

CAT TTG GTG GAC CAA ATG CCT GAC TCG TCA GAC AAT CAG GCT GGG TTA    432
His Leu Val Asp Gln Met Pro Asp Ser Ser Asp Asn Gln Ala Gly Leu
        130             135             140

GCG GAG CAG TGT CCA GGG ATG AGG AAG CGA CCT GCA GAA GAT TCT        480
Ala Glu Gln Cys Pro Gly Met Arg Lys Arg Pro Ala Glu Asp Ser
        145             150             155         160

TCT TCG CAA AAC AAA AGG GCC AAC AGA ACA GAA GAA AAT GTT TCA GAC    528
Ser Ser Gln Asn Lys Arg Ala Asn Arg Thr Glu Glu Asn Val Ser Asp
        165             170                 175

GGT TCC CCG AAC GCT GGC ACT GTG GAG CAG ACG CCC AAG AAG CCC GGC    576
Gly Ser Pro Asn Ala Gly Thr Val Glu Gln Thr Pro Lys Lys Pro Gly
        180             165             190

CTT CGA CGC CAG ACG TA                                             594
Leu Arg Arg Gln Thr
        195
```

FIGURE 15A

```
ATG TCA AAC GTG CGA GTG TCT AAC GGG AGC CCT AGC CTG GAG CGG ATG        48
Met Ser Asn Val Arg Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Pro Ser Leu Glu Arg Met
 1           5              10             15

GAC GCC AGG CAG GCG GAG CAC CCC AAG CAC CCC TCG GCC TGC AGG AAC CTC    96
Asp Ala Arg Gln Ala Glu His Pro Lys His Pro Ser Ala Cys Arg Asn Leu
         20             25             30

TTC GGC CCG GTG GAC CAC GAA GAG CAC TTA ACC CGG GAC TTG GAG AAG CAC   144
Phe Gly Pro Val Asp His Glu Glu His Leu Thr Arg Asp Leu Glu Lys His
         35             40             45

TGC AGA GAC ATG GAA GAG GCG AGC GCA CAG CGC AAG TGG AAT TTC GAT TTT   192
Cys Arg Asp Met Glu Glu Ala Ser Ala Gln Arg Lys Trp Asn Phe Asp Phe
         50             55             60

CAG AAT CAC AAA CCC CTA GAG GGC AAG TAC CAA GAG GTG GAG               240
Gln Asn His Lys Pro Leu Glu Gly Lys Tyr Gln Glu Val Glu
         65             70             75             80

AAG GGC AGC TTG CCC GAG TTC TAC TAC AGA CCC CCG CGG CCC CCC AAA       288
Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Glu Phe Tyr Tyr Arg Pro Pro Arg Pro Pro Lys
         85             90             95

GGT GCC TGC AAG GTG CCG GCG CAG GAG GAC GTC AGC GGG AGC               336
Gly Ala Cys Lys Val Pro Ala Gln Glu Asp Val Ser Gly Ser
        100            105            110
```

FIGURE 15B

```
CGC CCG GCG GCG CCT TTA ATT GGG GCT CCG GCT AAC TCT GAG GAC ACG    384
Arg Pro Ala Ala Pro Leu Ile Gly Ala Pro Ala Asn Ser Glu Asp Thr
115                 120                 125

CAT TTG GTG GAC CCA AAG ACT GAT CCG TCG GAC AGC CAG ACG GGG TTA    432
His Leu Val Asp Pro Lys Thr Asp Pro Ser Asp Ser Gln Thr Gly Leu
130                 135                 140

GCG GAG CAA TGC GCA GGA ATA AGG AAG CGA CCT GCA ACC GAC GAT TCT    480
Ala Glu Gln Cys Ala Gly Ile Arg Lys Arg Pro Ala Thr Asp Asp Ser
145                 150                 155                 160

TCT ACT CAA AAC AGA GCC AAC AGA ACA GAA AAT GTT TCA GAC            528
Ser Thr Gln Asn Arg Ala Asn Arg Thr Glu Asn Val Ser Asp
165                 170                 175

GGT TCC CCA AAT GCC GGT TCT GTG GAG CAG ACG CCC AAG AAG CCT GGC    576
Gly Ser Pro Asn Ala Gly Ser Val Glu Gln Thr Pro Lys Lys Pro Gly
180                 185                 190

CTC AGA AGA CGT CAA ACG TA                                         597
Leu Arg Arg Arg Gln Thr
195
```

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

A.	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :Please See Extra Sheet.
US CL :424/93.2; 435/4, 69.1, 240.2, 172.3, 243, 320.1; 514/1; 530/350; 536/23.5
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B.	FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/93.2; 435/4, 69.1, 240.2, 172.3, 243, 320.1; 514/1; 530/350; 536/23.5

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, DERWENT, CAS

C.	DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Gene, Volume 93, issued 1990, Deng et al, "A novel expression vector for high-level synthesis and secretion of foreign proteins in Escherichia coli: overproduction of bovine pancreatic phospholipase A2", pages 229-234, see the entire document.	16, 17
Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, USA, Volume 87, issued April 1990, Medin et al, "Efficient, low-cost protein factories: Expression of human adenosine deaminase in baculovirus-infected insect larvae", pages 2760-2764, see the entire document.	16, 18-20

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [ ] See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance		
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)		
		"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"&"	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
21 AUGUST 1995	15 SEP 1995
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231	Authorized officer BRUCE CAMPELL
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	Genes and Development, Volume 8, issued January 1994, Polyak et al, "p27Kip1, a cyclin-Cdk inhibitor, links transforming growth factor-beta and contact inhibition to cell cycle arrest", pages 9-22, see the entire document.	1 --- 16-22
P, Y	Cell, Volume 78, issued 15 July 1994, Toyoshima et al, "p27, a novel inhibitor of G1 cyclin-Cdk protein kinase activity, is related to p21", pages 67-74, see the entire document.	1, 16-22
P, Y	Cell, Volume 78, issued 15 July 1994, Polyak et al, "Cloning of p27Kip1, a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor and a potential mediator of extracellular antimitogenic signals", pages 59-66, see the entire document.	1, 16-22
Y	Molecular and Cellular Biology, Volume 14, No. 7, issued 01 July 1994, Firpo et al, "Inactivation of a Cdk2 inhibitor during interleukin 2-induced proliferation of human T lymphocytes", pages 4889-4901, see the entire document.	21,22

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/07361

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

  Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1 and 16-22

Remark on Protest ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet(1))(July 1992)*

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
IPC (6):

A01N 61/00, 63/00; A61K 31/00, 48/00; C07H 21/04; C07K 1/00; C12N 1/00, 5/00, 15/00; C12P 21/06; C12Q 1/00

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING
This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Group I, claims 1 and 16-22, drawn to an isolated p27 protein, a method for making same, and assays using p27 protein.

Group II, claims 2-15, drawn to nucleic acids and vectors encoding p27 protein.

Group III, claims 23-25, drawn to treatment methods involving administration of an agent which enhances p27 activity.

Group IV, claims 26-28, drawn to treatment methods involving administration of an agent which inhibits p27 activity.

Group V, claims 29-31, drawn to diagnostic methods involving detection of mutations in the p27 gene.

Group VI, claims 32-35, drawn to pharmaceutical compositions and gene therapy methods for treating a hyperproliferative disorder.

The inventions listed as Groups I-VI do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

Group I does not share a special technical feature with group II because the protein of I is not required for the compositions of II, and the compositions of II are not required to make the protein of I (the protein can also be made by chemical synthesis or by isolation from cells or tissues).

Group I does not share a special technical feature with groups III and IV because the methods of III and IV require starting materials and procedures not required for the methods of I.

Group I does not share a special technical feature with groups V and VI because the protein of I is not required for the methods of V and VI and the methods of V and VI are not requried to make the protein of I.

Group II does not share a special technical feature with groups V and VI because the nucleic acids of II can be used for the divergent methods of V and VI.

Group II is does not share a special technical feature with III and IV because the compositions of II are not required for the methods of III and IV, and the methods of III and IV are not required to make the compositions of II.

Groups III and IV do not share a special technical feature with Groups V and VI because the cells methods of V and VI are based on nucleic acids, while the methods of III and IV are not.Groups III and IV do not share a special technical feature because they require administration of different reagents with different expected physiological effects.

Groups V and VI do not share a special technical feature because neither method is required for the practice of the other.

Accordingly the claims are not linked by a special technical feature within the meaning of PCT Rule 13.2 so as to form a single inventive concept.